1 求下列函数的间断点,并确定其类型.

$$(1) \ f(x) = \frac{\ln|x|}{x^2 - 3x + 2}; \quad (2) \ f(x) = \begin{cases} |x - 1|, & |x| > 1 \\ \cos\frac{\pi x}{2}, |x| \le 1 \end{cases}; \quad (3) \ f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} \ln(1 - x), & x < 0 \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

解 (1) 由 $\ln |x|$ 的定义域知 $x \neq 0$. 又由 $x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$ 得 $x_1 = 1$, $x_2 = 2$. 显然, f(x) 在 $(-\infty,0)$, (0,1), (1,2)及 $(2,+\infty)$ 内均连续,故 f(x) 的可能间断点为 x = 0,1,2.又

$$\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln|x|}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = -\infty, \qquad \lim_{x \to 2} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\ln|x|}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = \infty,$$

故x = 0,2均为f(x)的第二类无穷间断点.

而 $\lim_{x \to 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\ln|x|}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = -1$,故 x = 1 为 f(x) 的第一类可去间断点.

及 $(1, +\infty)$ 内连续. 下面讨论 f(x) 在x=-1 与x=1 处的连续性.

:

$$f(-1-0) = \lim_{x \to -1^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to -1^{-}} (1-x) = 2 \neq f(-1+0) = \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \cos \frac{\pi x}{2} = 0$$

即 f(x) 在 x = -1 处的左右极限都存在, 但不相等, $\therefore x = -1$ 为 f(x) 的第一类跳跃间断点.

$$f(1-0) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \cos \frac{\pi x}{2} = 0 = f(1+0) = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} (x-1) = 0$$

即 f(x) 在 x=1 处的左右极限都存在并且相等, $\therefore x=1$ 为 f(x) 的第一类可去间断点.

(3) 显然,f(x) 在 $(-\infty, 0)$,[0, 1) 及 $(1, +\infty)$ 内连续. 下面讨论 f(x) 在x = 0 与x = 1 处的连续性.

:

$$f(0-0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\ln(1-x)}{x} = -1 \neq f(0+0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\sin x}{x-1} = 0 = f(0)$$

 $\therefore x = 0$ 为 f(x) 的第一类跳跃间断点.

$$\lim_{x\to 1} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 1} \frac{\sin x}{x-1} = \infty$$
, $\lim_{x\to 1} x = 1$ 为 $\lim_{x\to 1} f(x)$ 的第二类无穷间断点.

2 讨论
$$f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{2 + (2x)^n + x^{2n}}$$
 的连续性($x \ge 0$).

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{2} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{3} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{4} = 1$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \le x \le \frac{1}{2} \\ 2x, \frac{1}{2} < x < 2 \\ x^2, & 2 \le x < +\infty \end{cases}$$

而 f(x) 在 $[0,\frac{1}{2}]$, $(\frac{1}{2},2)$, $[2,+\infty)$ 上是初等函数,因而连续.

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}^{-}} f(x) = 1 = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{2}^{+}} f(x), \qquad f(\frac{1}{2}) = 1;$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{-}} f(x) = 4 = \lim_{x \to 2^{+}} f(x), \qquad f(2) = 4.$$

 \therefore f(x) 在[0,+ ∞) 上连续.

3 若
$$\lim_{x \to x_0} u(x) = A$$
, $\lim_{x \to x_0} v(x) = B$, 证明 $\lim_{x \to x_0} u(x)^{v(x)} = A^B$.

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} u(x)^{v(x)} = \lim_{x \to x_0} e^{v(x)\ln u(x)} = e^{\lim_{x \to x_0} v(x)\ln u(x)} = e^{B\ln A} = A^B.$$

4 若函数 f(x) 在 $[a,+\infty)$ 上连续, 且 $\lim_{x\to+\infty} f(x)$ 存在. 证明 f(x) 在 $[a,+\infty)$ 上有界. 试问 f(x) 在 $[a,+\infty)$ 上必有最大(小)值吗?

证 : $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x)$ 存在, 设为 A, 则对 $\varepsilon=1$, $\exists X>0$, $\forall x>X$ 时, 有 |f(x)-A|<1, 即

|f(x)|<1+|A|, $\forall x \in [X, +\infty)$, f(x)<1+|A|.

又函数 f(x) 在 [a,X] 上连续,则应有界,即 $\exists M_1>0$,使 $\forall x\in [a,X]$ 时,有 $\Big|f(x)\Big|\leq M_1$, 取 $M=\max\{1+\big|A\big|,M_1\}$,则 $\forall x\in [a,+\infty)$,有 $\Big|f(x)\big|\leq M$,

∴ f(x) 在[a,+∞)上有界.

另外, 在本例的条件下, 连续函数 f(x) 不一定能同时取到最大、最小值. 比如在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上的连续函数 $f(x) = \left|\arctan x\right|$, 有 $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2}$, f(x) 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上有最小值 f(0) = 0, 但它不存在最大值.

5 设函数 f(x) 在 (a,b) 内连续且恒大于零, $a < x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_n < b$,证明至少存在一点 $c \in (a,b)$,使得 $f(c) = \sqrt[n]{f(x_1)f(x_2)\cdots f(x_n)}$.

证 由已知,函数 f(x) 在 (a,b) 内连续且恒大于零,由 $a < x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_n < b$ 可知, f(x) 在 $[x_1,x_n]$ 内也连续且恒大于零,故它在 $[x_1,x_n]$ 上必有最大值和最小值. 设

$$M = \max_{x \in [x_1, x_n]} f(x) > 0$$
, $m = \min_{x \in [x_1, x_n]} f(x) > 0$.

则

$$0 < m \le f(x_i) \le M \ (i = 1, 2, \dots, n),$$

从而有

$$0 < m^n \le f(x_1) f(x_2) \cdots f(x_n) \le M^n,$$

即

$$m \le \sqrt[n]{f(x_1)f(x_2)\cdots f(x_n)} \le M$$
,

故由介值定理可知,至少存在一点 $c \in [x_1, x_n] \subset (a,b)$,使得

$$f(c) = \sqrt[n]{f(x_1)f(x_2)\cdots f(x_n)}.$$

6 设 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上连续, f(a) = f(b), 证明存在 $x_0 \in [a,b]$, 使

$$f(x_0) = f(x_0 + \frac{b-a}{2}).$$

证 1 令
$$F(x) = f(x) - f(x + \frac{b-a}{2})$$
,则 $F(x)$ 在 $[a, \frac{b+a}{2}]$ 上连续,且

证 2 设 F(x) 在 $[a, \frac{b+a}{2}]$ 上无零点,则 F(x) 在此区间上不变号. 不妨设 F(x) > 0,这时取 x = a 得 $F(a) = f(a) - f(\frac{a+b}{2}) > 0$,再取 $x = \frac{a+b}{2}$ 得 $F(\frac{a+b}{2}) = f(\frac{a+b}{2}) - f(b) > 0$. 由此得 $f(a) > f(\frac{a+b}{2}) > f(b)$,与已知条件矛盾.

注 由证 2 可知:对任意正整数 n, 存在 $x_0 \in [a,b]$, 使 $f(x_0) = f(x_0 + \frac{b-a}{n})$. 请仿证 2 的方法, 证明这一结论.

7 设 $f(x) = |x-a| \varphi(x)$, 其中 $\varphi(x)$ 在 x = a 处连续, 则在什么条件下 f(x) 在 x = a 处可导?

【分析】 先去掉绝对值, 再由 f(x) 在 x = a 处可导的充分必要条件: f'(a) = f'(a) 判断.

解
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (a-x)\varphi(x), x < a \\ (x-a)\varphi(x), x \ge a \end{cases}$$
,则
$$f'_{-}(a) = \lim_{x \to a^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to a^{-}} \frac{(a-x)\varphi(x)}{x - a} = -\lim_{x \to a^{-}} \varphi(x) = -\varphi(a),$$

$$f'_{+}(a) = \lim_{x \to a^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to a^{+}} \frac{(x-a)\varphi(x)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to a^{-}} \varphi(x) = \varphi(a),$$
 又 $f(x)$ 在 $f(x)$ 在 $f(x)$ 是 $f(x)$ — f

∴ 当 $\varphi(a) = 0$ 时,f(x)在x = a处可导,且f'(a) = 0.

8 设 f(x) 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内有定义,对任意 x ,均有 f(x+1) = 2f(x) ,且当 $0 \le x \le 1$ 时, $f(x) = x(1-x^2)$,试判断 f(x) 在 x = 0 处是否可导.

【分析】 由 f(x) 在 x = 0 处可导的充分必要条件, 即 $f'_{-}(0) = f'_{+}(0)$ 来判断. 解 当 $-1 \le x < 0$ 时, $0 \le x + 1 < 1$, 于是由已知有

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}f(x+1) = \frac{1}{2}(x+1)[1-(x+1)^2] = \frac{1}{2}(x+1)(-2x-x^2) = -\frac{1}{2}(x+1)x(2+x),$$
因此,
$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^-} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x \to 0^-} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(x+1)x(2+x)}{x} = -1,$$

$$\overline{f}_{+}'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{x(1 - x^{2})}{x} = 1,$$

$$f'_{-}(0) \neq f'_{+}(0)$$
, $f'_{-}(0) \neq f'_{+}(0)$, $f'_{-}(0) \neq f'_{-}(0)$

9 设 f(x) 在 x = 1 处连续,且 $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{f(x)}{x - 1} = 2$,求 f'(1).

$$\text{#} \quad \therefore f(1) = \lim_{x \to 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1} (x - 1) \cdot \frac{f(x)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1} (x - 1) \cdot \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{f(x)}{x - 1} = 0,$$

$$\therefore f'(1) = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{f(x)}{x - 1} = 2.$$

10 设f(x)对x可导,求y'.

(1)
$$y = f\{f[f(x)]\};$$
 (2) $y = f(\arctan x)e^{f(x)};$ (3) $y = f^n[\varphi^m(2^{x^2})].$

解 (1)
$$y' = f'\{f[f(x)]\} \cdot f'[f(x)] \cdot f'(x)$$
;

(2)
$$y' = f'(\arctan x) \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot e^{f(x)} + f(\arctan x) \cdot e^{f(x)} \cdot f'(x)$$
$$= e^{f(x)} \left[\frac{f'(\arctan x)}{1+x^2} + f(\arctan x) f'(x) \right];$$

(3)
$$y' = nf^{n-1}[\varphi^m(2^{x^2})] \cdot f'[\varphi^m(2^{x^2})] \cdot m\varphi^{m-1}(2^{x^2}) \cdot \varphi'(2^{x^2}) \cdot 2^{x^2} \cdot \ln 2 \cdot 2x$$

= $2(\ln 2)nmx2^{x^2} f^{n-1}[\varphi^m(2^{x^2})] \cdot f'[\varphi^m(2^{x^2})] \cdot \varphi^{m-1}(2^{x^2}) \cdot \varphi'(2^{x^2}).$

11 求下列函数的导数.

(2)
$$f(x) = e^{\sin x}$$
, $g(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \left(\sin \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}, x \neq 0 \\ 0, x = 0 \end{cases}$, $\Re \frac{d}{dx} [f(g(x))] \Big|_{x=0}$;

(3)
$$\overrightarrow{x} \frac{d}{dx} \left[\lim_{t \to \infty} x \left(1 + \frac{1}{t} \right)^{2tx} \right]$$

解 (1)令
$$t = \frac{1}{2}x$$
,则 $f(t) = \sin 2t$, $f'(t) = 2\cos 2t$,于是

$$f'[f(x)] = 2\cos 2[f(x)] = 2\cos(2\sin 2x)$$
;

 $\{f[f(x)]\}' = f'[f(x)] \cdot f'(x) = 2\cos(2\sin 2x) \cdot 2\cos 2x = 4\cos(2\sin 2x) \cdot \cos 2x;$

(2) :
$$f(g(x)) = \begin{cases} e^{\sin[x^2(\sin\frac{1}{x^2})^{\frac{1}{3}}]}, & x \neq 0, \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}[f(g(x))]\Big|_{x=0} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(g(x)) - f(g(0))}{x - 0} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{\sin[x^2(\sin\frac{1}{x^2})^{\frac{1}{3}}]} - 1}{x},$$

而
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \sin[x^2(\sin\frac{1}{x^2})^{\frac{1}{3}}] = 0$$
, 于是当 $x\to 0$ 时, $e^{\sin[x^2(\sin\frac{1}{x^2})^{\frac{1}{3}}]} - 1$ 与 $\sin[x^2(\sin\frac{1}{x^2})^{\frac{1}{3}}]$ 为

等价无穷小,且 $\sin[x^2(\sin\frac{1}{x^2})^{\frac{1}{3}}]$ 与 $x^2(\sin\frac{1}{x^2})^{\frac{1}{3}}$ 为等价无穷小,

:.

$$\frac{d}{dx}[f(g(x))]\Big|_{x=0} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin[x^2(\sin\frac{1}{x^2})^{\frac{1}{3}}]}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^2(\sin\frac{1}{x^2})^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} x(\sin\frac{1}{x^2})^{\frac{1}{3}} = 0;$$

(3)令
$$f(x) = \lim_{t \to \infty} x \left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^{2tx}$$
,先求出极限表示的函数 $f(x)$,再求 $f'(x)$.

$$\therefore f(x) = x \lim_{t \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{t} \right)^t \right]^{2x} = xe^{2x},$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dx} \left[\lim_{t \to \infty} x \left(1 + \frac{1}{t} \right)^{2tx} \right] = \frac{d}{dx} (xe^{2x}) = e^{2x} (1 + 2x).$$

12. 求极限
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\tan(\tan x) - \sin(\sin x)}{x(e^{-x^2} - 1)}$$
.

解 原式 =
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{[\tan(\tan x) - \sin(\tan x)] + [\sin(\tan x) - \sin(\sin x)]}{x(-x^2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan(\tan x) - \sin(\tan x)}{-x^3} + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin(\tan x) - \sin(\sin x)}{-x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(\tan x)^3}{2} + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\cos(\frac{\tan x + \sin x}{2})\sin(\frac{\tan x - \sin x}{2})}{-x^3}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} + 2\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin(\frac{x^3}{2})}{-x^3} = -\frac{1}{2} + (-\frac{1}{2}) = -1.$$

13. 已知
$$\frac{d}{dx}\left[f\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)\right] = \frac{1}{x}$$
,求 $f'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$.

解 由己知,
$$f'\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{x^3}\right) = \frac{1}{x}$$
, 因此, $f'\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = -\frac{x^2}{2}$, 令 $x^2 = 2$, 得 $f'(\frac{1}{2}) = -1$.

14. 已知
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{1}, & x \neq 0 \\ 1 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}, & x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$
 , 讨论 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处的连续性与可导性.

即
$$f(0-0) = f(0+0) = 0 = f(0)$$
, $\therefore f(x) \in x = 0$ 处连续;

$$\mathbb{Z} \qquad f'_{-}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\frac{x}{1 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}} - 0}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{1}{1 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}} = 1$$

$$f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\frac{x}{1 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}} - 0}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{1 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}} = 0,$$

即 $f'(0) \neq f'(0)$, 因此 f(x) 在 x = 0 处不可导.

15. 设
$$f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x^2 e^{n(n-1)} + ax + b}{1 + e^{n(n-1)}}$$
, 求 $f(x)$ 并讨论 $f(x)$ 的连续性与可导性.

仅当 f(1-0) = f(1+0) = f(1) 时, f(x) 在 x = 1 处连续,即 $a+b=1 = \frac{a+b+1}{2}$,因此,

当a+b=1时,f(x)在x=1处连续,且f(1)=1.

又显然 f(x) 在 $x \neq 1$ 处连续, 故当 a+b=1 时, f(x) 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续.

当 f'(1) = f'(1) 时, f(x) 在 x = 1 处可导, 并注意到可导必连续, 于是

$$f'_{-}(1) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \frac{ax + b - (a + b)}{x - 1} = a$$

$$f'_{+}(1) = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{x^{2} - 1}{x - 1} = 2,$$

故当 a=2 , b=-1 时, $f'_{-}(1)=f'_{+}(1)$,即 f(x) 在 x=1 处可导,显然在 $x \neq 1$ 处 f(x) 也可导.

综上所述, 当a=2, b=-1时, f(x)在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 上可导.

16. 设 f(x) 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上有定义,f'(1) = 4,且对任意正数 x, y 有 f(xy) = xf(y) + yf(x),证明 f(x) 处处可导,并求 f(x) 和 f'(x).

证 令 x = y = 1, 得 f(1) = f(1) + f(1), 因此, f(1) = 0. 再令 $y = 1 + \Delta x$, 可得

因此, $f(x) = 4x \ln x$, $\therefore f(x) \div f(x)$ 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 内处处可导. 且显然, $f'(x) = 4(1+\ln x)$.

17. 设对
$$\forall x, y$$
,有 $f(xy) = f(x) + f(y)$,且 $f'(1) = a$,证明当 $x \neq 0$ 时, $f'(x) = \frac{a}{x}$.

证 在
$$f(xy) = f(x) + f(y)$$
 中取 $x = y = 1$, 得 $f(1) = f(1) + f(1)$, $\Rightarrow f(1) = 0$.

因此
$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f[x(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x})] - f(x)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x) + f(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}) - f(1)}{\frac{x}{x}} = \frac{1}{x} f'(1),$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{a}{x}.$$

证 由 $f(x) = a_1 \sin x + a_2 \sin 2x + \dots + a_n \sin nx$ 可知,

$$|f'(0)| = 0, \qquad f'(0) = a_1 + 2a_2 + \dots + na_n.$$

$$|f'(0)| = \left| \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} \right| = \left| \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} \right| = \lim_{x \to 0} \left| \frac{f(x)}{x} \right| \le \lim_{x \to 0} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| = 1,$$

$$|a_1 + 2a_2 + \dots + na_n| \le 1.$$

19 求下列函数的高阶导数.

(1)
$$y = x(2x-1)^2(x+3)^3$$
, $\Re y^{(6)} \not \boxtimes y^{(7)}$;

(2)
$$f(x) = 2x^2 + x|x|$$
, 求 $f''(x)$ 并证明 $f''(0)$ 不存在;

(3)
$$y = e^x f[\varphi(x)]$$
, $f \cdot \varphi$ 二阶可导,求 y'' .

解 (1):
$$y = x(2x-1)^2(x+3)^3 = 2x^6 + p(x)$$
, 其中 $p(x)$ 为 5 次 多 项 式,

$$\therefore$$
 $y^{(6)} = 2 \times 6!, y^{(7)} = 0;$

(2) :
$$f(x) = 2x^2 + x|x| = \begin{cases} 3x^2, x \ge 0 \\ x^2, x < 0 \end{cases}$$
 : $f'(x) = \begin{cases} 6x, x > 0 \\ 2x, x < 0 \end{cases}$ \times \text{\pm}

$$f'_{-}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{x^{2}}{x} = 0, \quad f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{3x^{2}}{x} = 0,$$

因此,
$$f'(0) = 0$$
. 从而 $f''(x) = \begin{cases} 6, x > 0 \\ 2, x < 0 \end{cases}$, 又

$$f''(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{2x}{x} = 2, \quad f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{6x}{x} = 6,$$

因此, f''(0) 不存在;

(3)
$$y' = e^x f[\varphi(x)] + e^x f'[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x) = e^x \{ f[\varphi(x)] + f'[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x) \},$$

 $y'' = e^x f[\varphi(x)] + 2e^x f'[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x) + e^x f''[\varphi(x)]\varphi'^2(x) + e^x f'[\varphi(x)]\varphi''(x)$
 $= e^x \{ f[\varphi(x)] + 2f'[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x) + f''[\varphi(x)]\varphi'^2(x) + f'[\varphi(x)]\varphi''(x) \}.$

20 试从
$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{y'}$$
 导出:

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

$$\text{if} \quad (1) \quad \frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = \frac{d}{dy}(\frac{dx}{dy}) = \frac{d}{dy}(\frac{1}{y'}) = \frac{d}{dx}(\frac{1}{y'}) \cdot \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{y''}{(y')^2} \cdot \frac{1}{y'} = -\frac{y''}{(y')^3};$$

(2)
$$\frac{d^3x}{dy^3} = \frac{d}{dy} \left(\frac{d^2x}{dy^2} \right) = \frac{d}{dy} \left(-\frac{y''}{(y')^3} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(-\frac{y''}{(y')^3} \right) \cdot \frac{dx}{dy}$$
$$= -\frac{y'''(y')^3 - 3(y')^2 (y'')^2}{(y')^6} \cdot \frac{1}{y'} = \frac{3(y'')^2 - y'y'''}{(y')^5}.$$

21 设 $y = \ln(ax + b)$, 求 $y^{(n)}$.

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \mathbf{y'} = \frac{a}{ax+b} = a(ax+b)^{-1}, \qquad \mathbf{y''} = a^2(-1)(ax+b)^{-2}, \qquad \mathbf{y'''} = a^3(-1)(-2)(ax+b)^{-3}.$$

用数学归纳法易证
$$y^{(n)} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(n-1)!a^n}{(ax+b)^n}$$

事实上, 当n=1时, 式(6.1)已验证,设n=k时, 式(6.1)成立,即

$$y^{(k)} = (-1)^{k-1} \frac{(k-1)!a^k}{(ax+b)^k} = (-1)^{k-1} (k-1)!a^k (ax+b)^{-k},$$

$$y^{(k+1)} = (-1)^{k-1}(k-1)!a^k \cdot (-k)(ax+b)^{-k-1} \cdot a = (-1)^k \frac{k!a^{k+1}}{(ax+b)^{k+1}}.$$

由此,式(6.1)对一切正整数n都成立.

22 求下列函数的n阶导数.

(1)
$$y = \frac{x^3}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$$
; (2) $y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + ax}}$; (3) $y = \sin^4 x + \cos^4 x$; (4) $y = e^x \cos x$.

解 (1)
$$y = (x+3) + \frac{7x-6}{(x-2)(x-1)} = (x+3) + \frac{8}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-1}$$
, 故
$$y^{(n)} = (x+3)^{(n)} + [8(x-2)^{-1}]^{(n)} - [(x-1)^{-1}]^{(n)}$$

$$= 0 + (-1)^n \cdot 8 \cdot n! (x-2)^{-1-n} - (-1)^n n! (x-1)^{-1-n}$$

$$= (-1)^n n! \left[\frac{8}{(x-2)^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{(x-1)^{n+1}} \right]; \quad (n \ge 2)$$

(2)由莱布尼兹公式可得

$$y^{(n)} = \left[(1+ax)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right]^{(n)} x + C_n^1 \left[(1+ax)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right]^{(n-1)}$$

$$= (-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{1}{2}-1)(-\frac{1}{2}-2)\cdots(-\frac{1}{2}-n+1)a^n x(1+ax)^{-\frac{1}{2}-n}$$

$$+ n(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{1}{2}-1)(-\frac{1}{2}-2)\cdots(-\frac{1}{2}-n)a^{n-1}(1+ax)^{-\frac{1}{2}-n+1}$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^n a^n (2n-1)!!}{2^n} x(1+ax)^{-\frac{2n+1}{2}} + \frac{(-1)^{n-1} a^{n-1} n(2n-3)!!}{2^{n-1}} (1+ax)^{-\frac{2n-1}{2}};$$

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

= $1 - \frac{1}{4}(1 - \cos 4x) = \frac{1}{4}(3 + \cos 4x)$,

故
$$y^{(n)} = \frac{1}{4} 4^n \cos(4x + \frac{n\pi}{2}) = 4^{n-1} \cos(4x + \frac{n\pi}{2})$$
;

(4) 由莱布尼兹公式可得

23 求下列函数的导数.

(1) 由方程 $\sin(xy) + \ln(y - x) = x$ 确定 y 为 x 的函数, 求 y'(0); (2) $\log_x x = y$, 求 y'';

(3) 设
$$y = f(x + y)$$
, 其中函数 $f(u)$ 二阶可导,且 $f'(u) \neq 1$,求 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$.

 \mathbf{M} (1)方程两端同时对x求导,得

$$\cos(xy)(y+xy') + \frac{1}{y-x}(y'-1) = 1$$
 (6.4)

将 x = 0 代入已知方程, 可得 $\ln y = 0$, $\Rightarrow y = 1$, 再将 x = 0, y = 1代入式 (6.4), 可得

$$1+y'\big|_{x=0}-1=1$$
,

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

(2) 由 $\log_y x = y$ 得 $\frac{\ln x}{\ln y} = y$, 即 $\ln x = y \ln y$, 等式两端同时对 x 求导, 可得

$$\frac{1}{x} = (1 + \ln y)y',$$

两端再对x求导,得

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

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

(3) 由 y = f(x + y) 两端同时对 x 求导, 可得

$$y' = f'(x+y) \cdot (1+y'), \implies y' = \frac{f'(x+y)}{1+f'(x+y)},$$

两端再对 x 求导, 得 $y'' = f''(x+y) \cdot (1+y')^2 + f'(x+y)y''$,

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

24 设
$$\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases}$$
, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$.

$$\Re \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a\sin t}{a(1-\cos t)} = \frac{\sin t}{1-\cos t},$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx}(\frac{dy}{dx}) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{\sin t}{1-\cos t}\right) = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\sin t}{1-\cos t}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dt}}$$

$$= \frac{\cos t \cdot (1 - \cos t) - \sin^2 t}{(1 - \cos t)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{a(1 - \cos t)} = -\frac{1}{a(1 - \cos t)^2}.$$

25 证明当|x|充分小时,有近似公式(其中a > 0, n是正整数)

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

并用此公式求 $\sqrt{100}$ 的近似值.

证 设
$$f(x) = \left(1 + \frac{x}{a^n}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$
, $f(0) = 1$, $f'(x) = \frac{1}{n}\left(1 + \frac{x}{a^n}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}-1} \cdot \frac{1}{a^n}$, 当 $|x|$ 充分小时, 由公式 $f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x$, 有

$$\left(1+\frac{x}{a^n}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}\approx 1+\frac{x}{na^n},$$

于是, 当|x|充分小时, 有

$$\sqrt[n]{a^n + x} = \sqrt[n]{a^n \left(1 + \frac{x}{a^n}\right)} = a \left(1 + \frac{x}{a^n}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \approx a \left(1 + \frac{x}{na^n}\right) = a + \frac{x}{na^{n-1}}.$$
因此, $\sqrt[7]{100} = \sqrt[7]{2^7 - 28} \approx 2 + \frac{-28}{7 \times 2^6} \approx 1.938.$

26. 设 $f(x) = (x-a)^n \varphi(x)$, 而 $\varphi(x)$ 在点 α 的邻域内有(n-1)阶连续导数, 求 $f^{(n)}(\alpha)$.

解 由莱布尼兹公式,得

$$f^{(n-1)}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} C_{n-1}^k \varphi^{(k)}(x) [(x-a)^n]^{(n-1-k)}$$

$$= n! \varphi(x)(x-a) + (n-1)\varphi'(x) \frac{n!}{2} (x-a)^2 + \dots + \varphi^{(n-1)}(x)(x-a)^n,$$

于是可得, $f^{(n-1)}(a) = 0$, 从而

$$f^{(n)}(a) = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f^{(n-1)}(x) - f^{(n-1)}(a)}{x - a}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to a} [n! \varphi(x) + (n-1)\varphi'(x) \frac{n!}{2} (x - a) + \dots + \varphi^{(n-1)}(x) (x - a)^{n-1}]$$

$$= n! \varphi(a).$$