

## 第二章 导数与微分

### 习题二

#### 2. 1

1. 设物体绕定轴旋转，在时间间隔  $[0, t]$  上转过角度  $\theta$ ，从而转角  $\theta$  是时间  $t$  的函数  $\theta = \theta(t)$ . 如果旋转是匀速的，那么称  $\omega = \frac{\theta}{t}$  为该物体旋转的角速度. 如果旋转是非匀速的，应怎样定义该物体在时刻  $t_0$  的角速度？

解 物体在时间区间  $[t_0, t_0 + \Delta t]$  内的平均角速度为

$$\bar{\omega} = \frac{\Delta\theta}{\Delta t} = \frac{\theta(t_0 + \Delta t) - \theta(t_0)}{\Delta t}$$

在时刻  $t_0$  的角速度为

$$\omega = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \bar{\omega} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta\theta}{\Delta t} = \theta'(t_0)$$

2. 按导数定义，求下列函数的导数.

(1) 设  $f(x) = 10x^2$ ，求  $f'(-1)$ ；

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

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{10(-1 + \Delta x)^2 - 10(-1)^2}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} (-20 + 10\Delta x) = -20$$

(2) 设  $f(x) = x^2 \sin(x - 2)$ ，求  $f'(2)$ ；

解  $f'(2) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2 + \Delta x) - f(2)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2 + \Delta x)^2 \sin(\Delta x) - 0}{\Delta x}$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} (2 + \Delta x)^2 \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \Delta x}{\Delta x} = 2^2 \cdot 1 = 4$$

(3) 设  $f(x) = \ln(2x + 1)$ ，求  $f'(x)$ .

解  $f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(2x + 2\Delta x + 1) - \ln(2x + 1)}{\Delta x}$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{2\Delta x}{2x+1}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\Delta x}{2x+1} = \frac{2}{2x+1}$$

3. 若  $f'(a)$  存在, 求下列极限.

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left[ f(a) - f\left(a + \frac{1}{n}\right) \right];$$

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

$$(2) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+2h) - f(a-2h)}{h}.$$

解

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+2h) - f(a-2h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[ 2 \cdot \frac{f(a+2h) - f(a)}{2h} + \frac{f(a-h) - f(a)}{-h} \right] = 2f'(a) + f'(a) = 3f'(a)$$

4. 如果  $f(x)$  为偶函数, 且  $f'(0)$  存在, 试证:  $f'(0) = 0$ .

证 因为  $f(x)$  是偶函数, 所以  $f(-x) = f(x)$ , 又  $f'(0)$  存在, 由导数定义得

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

所以  $f'(0) = 0$ .

5. 讨论下列函数在  $x=0$  处的连续性与可导性.

$$(1) f(x) = |\sin x|;$$

解 因为

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |\sin x| = 0 = f(0)$$

所以  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续.

又因为

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|\sin x| - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-\sin x}{x} = -1$$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|\sin x| - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

所以  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处不可导.

$$(2) \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases};$$

解 因为

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

所以  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续.

又因为

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

所以  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处可导, 且  $f'(0)=0$ .

$$(3) \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} x \arctan \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}.$$

解 因为

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \arctan \frac{1}{x} = 0 = f(0)$$

所以  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续.

又因为

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x \arctan \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \arctan \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x \arctan \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

所以  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处不可导.

6. 设函数  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \ln(1+2x), & -\frac{1}{2} < x \leq 1 \\ ax + b, & x > 1 \end{cases}$ , 为了使函数  $f(x)$  在  $x=1$  处可

导, 问  $a$  和  $b$  应取何值?

解 要使  $f'(1)$  存在, 必须使  $f(x)$  在  $x=1$  处连续, 因为

$$f(1^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \ln(1+2x) = \ln 3$$

$$f(1^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (ax + b) = a + b$$

$$f(1) = \ln 3$$

令  $f(1^-) = f(1^+) = f(1)$  得  $\ln 3 = a + b$ , 此时  $f(x)$  在  $x=1$  处连续.

又因为

$$f'_-(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\ln(1+2x) - \ln 3}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\ln\left(1+\frac{2}{3}(x-1)\right)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\frac{2}{3}(x-1)}{x - 1} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$f'_+(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{ax + b - \ln 3}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{ax + b - (a + b)}{x - 1} = a$$

令  $f'_-(1) = f'_+(1)$  得  $a = \frac{2}{3}$ , 故当  $a = \frac{2}{3}$ ,  $b = \ln 3 - \frac{2}{3}$  时, 函数  $f(x)$  在  $x=1$

处可导, 且  $f'(1) = \frac{2}{3}$ .

7. 求曲线  $y = \cos x$  在点  $\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$  处的切线方程和法线方程.

解 因为

$$y' \Big|_{x=\frac{\pi}{3}} = -\sin x \Big|_{x=\frac{\pi}{3}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

所以切线方程为

$$y - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$

即

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + y - \frac{1}{2}\left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\pi\right) = 0$$

法线方程为

$$y - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

即

$$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}x - y + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}\pi = 0$$

8. 当  $a$  取何值时, 曲线  $y = a^x$  和直线  $y = x$  相切, 并求出切点的坐标.

解 因为

$$y' = (a^x)' = a^x \ln a, \quad y' = (x)' = 1$$

而曲线  $y = a^x$  与直线  $y = x$  相切, 所以

$$\begin{cases} a^x = x \\ a^x \ln a = 1 \end{cases}$$

解得  $x = e, a = e^{\frac{1}{e}}$ , 故当  $a = e^{\frac{1}{e}}$  时曲线  $y = a^x$  与直线  $y = x$  相切, 切点坐标为  $(e, e)$ .

9. 求双曲线  $y = \frac{1}{x}$  与抛物线  $y = \sqrt{x}$  的交角.

解 曲线  $y = \frac{1}{x}$  和  $y = \sqrt{x}$  的交点坐标为  $(1, 1)$ .

因为

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

所以曲线  $y = \frac{1}{x}$  在点  $(1, 1)$  处切线的斜率为

$$k_1 = y'|_{x=1} = -\frac{1}{x^2}|_{x=1} = -1$$

曲线  $y = \sqrt{x}$  在点  $(1, 1)$  处切线的斜率为

$$k_2 = y'|_{x=1} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}|_{x=1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

设两条切线的倾角分别为  $\varphi, \theta$ , 则  $\tan \varphi = -1, \tan \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ , 所以

$$\tan(\theta - \varphi) = \frac{\tan \theta \tan \varphi}{1 + \tan \theta \tan \varphi} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - (-1)}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} = 3$$

故两曲线的交角为  $\theta - \varphi = \arctan 3$ .

## 2. 2

1. 求下列函数的导数.

$$(1) \quad y = x^3 + \frac{7}{x^4} - \frac{2}{x} + 12 ;$$

解  $y' = 3x^2 + 7 \cdot (-4) \cdot x^{-5} - 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = 3x^2 - \frac{28}{x^5} + \frac{2}{x^2}$

$$(2) \quad y = 2 \lg x - 3 \arctan x ;$$

解  $y' = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{x \ln 10} - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \frac{2}{\ln 10} \cdot \frac{1}{x} - \frac{3}{1+x^2}$

$$(3) \quad y = 2^x \tan x + \sec x ;$$

解  $y' = (2^x \ln 2) \tan x + 2^x \sec^2 x + \sec x \tan x = 2^x (\ln 2 \tan x + \sec^2 x) + \sec x \tan x$

$$(4) \quad y = x^2 \ln x \cos x ;$$

解

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

$$(5) y = \frac{e^x}{x^2} + \ln 3 .$$

解  $y' = \frac{e^x x^2 - e^x \cdot (2x)}{(x^2)^2} + 0 = \frac{e^x(x-2)}{x^3}$

2. 矩形的长为  $x(t)$ , 宽为  $y(t)$ , 都是时间  $t$  的可导函数, 求矩形面积  $S(t)$  的变化速度.

解 因为  $S(t) = x(t)y(t)$ , 所以  $S(t)$  的变化率为

$$S'(t) = x'(t)y(t) + x(t)y'(t)$$

3. 设  $x = g(y)$  与  $y = f(x)$  互为反函数,  $g(2) = 1$ , 且  $f'(1) = 3$ , 求  $g'(2)$ .

解  $g'(2) = \frac{1}{f'(1)} = \frac{1}{3}$

4. 求下列函数的导数.

(1)  $y = e^{\sin 3x}$ ;

解  $y' = e^{\sin 3x} \cdot \cos 3x \cdot 3 = 3e^{\sin 3x} \cos 3x$

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

解  $y' = \cos \cos \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left(-\sin \frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = \frac{1}{x^2} \sin \frac{1}{x} \cos \cos \frac{1}{x}$

(3)  $y = \left(\arcsin \frac{x}{2}\right)^2$ ;

解

$$y' = 2 \arcsin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2 \arcsin \frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}}$$

(4)  $y = \log_2 \log_3 \log_5 x$ ;

解  $y' = \frac{1}{(\log_3 \log_5 x) \ln 2} \cdot \frac{1}{\log_5 x \ln 3} \cdot \frac{1}{x \ln 5} = \frac{1}{\ln 2 \ln 3 \ln 5} \frac{1}{x (\log_3 x) (\log_5 x)}$

$$(5) \quad y = \ln(\csc x - \cot x);$$

解  $y' = \frac{1}{\csc x - \cot x} [-\csc x \cot x - (-\csc^2 x)] = \csc x$

$$(6) \quad y = x \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + \sqrt{4 - x^2};$$

解  $y' = \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{4-x^2}} \cdot (-2x)$   
 $= \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{2}$

$$(7) \quad y = \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin x^2};$$

解  $y' = \frac{(2 \sin x \cos x) \sin x^2 - \sin^2 x (\cos x^2 \cdot 2x)}{\sin^2 x^2} = \frac{2 \sin x (\cos x \sin x^2 - x \sin x \cos x^2)}{\sin^2 x^2}$

$$(8) \quad y = \ln(x + \sqrt{4+x^2});$$

解  $y' = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{4+x^2}} \cdot \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{4+x^2}} \cdot (2x) \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4+x^2}}$

$$(9) \quad y = a^{b^x} + x^{a^b} + b^{x^a} (x, a, b > 0, a, b \text{ 为常数});$$

解  $y' = (a^{b^x} \cdot \ln a)(b^x \ln b) + a^b x^{a^b-1} + (b^{x^a} \cdot \ln b)(ax^{a-1})$   
 $= a^{b^x} b^x \ln a \ln b + a^b x^{a^b-1} + (a \ln b)x^{a-1} b^{x^a}$

$$(10) \quad y = \begin{cases} 1-x, & x \leq 0 \\ e^{-x} \cos 3x, & x > 0 \end{cases}.$$

解 当  $x < 0$  时，有

$$y' = (1-y)' = -1$$

当  $x > 0$  时，有

$$y' = (e^{-x} \cos 3x)' = (-e^{-x}) \cos 3x + e^{-x}(-\sin 3x \cdot 3) = -e^{-x}(\cos 3x + 3 \sin 3x)$$

当  $x = 0$  时，因为

$$y'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(1-x)-1}{x} = -1$$

$$y'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{-x} \cos 3x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[ \frac{\cos 3x - 1}{x} - \frac{e^{-x} - 1}{x} \right] e^{-x} = (0 - 1) \cdot 1 = -1$$

所以  $y'(0) = -1$ , 故

$$y' = \begin{cases} -1, & x \leq 0 \\ -e^{-x}(\cos 3x + 3 \sin 3x), & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

5. 若  $f(x) = \sin x$ , 求  $f'(a)$ ,  $[f(a)]'$ ,  $f'(2x)$ ,  $[f(2x)]'$ ,  $f'(f(x))$  和  $[f(f(x))]'$ .

解

$$\begin{aligned} f'(a) &= \cos a, \quad [f(a)]' = (\sin a)' = 0, \quad f'(2x) = \cos 2x, \quad [f(2x)]' = \cos 2x \cdot 2 = 2 \cos 2x, \\ f'(f(x)) &= \cos f(x) = \cos \sin x, \quad [f(f(x))]' = f'(f(x))f'(x) = \cos \sin x \cdot \cos x \end{aligned}$$

6. 设  $f(x)$  和  $g(x)$  均可导, 且下列函数有定义, 求它们的导数.

$$(1) y = \sqrt{f^2(x) + g^2(x)} \quad (f^2(x) + g^2(x) \neq 0);$$

解

$$y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{f^2(x) + g^2(x)}} \cdot [2f(x)f'(x) + 2g(x)g'(x)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{f^2(x) + g^2(x)}} \cdot [f(x)f'(x) + g(x)g'(x)]$$

$$(2) y = f(\sin^2 x) + g(\cos^2 x).$$

解

$$y' = f'(\sin^2 x)(2 \sin x \cos x) + g'(\cos^2 x)[2 \cos x(-\sin x)] = [f'(\sin^2 x) - g'(\cos^2 x)] \sin 2x$$

$$7. \text{ 已知 } y = f\left(\frac{3x-2}{3x+2}\right), f'(x) = \arctan x^2, \text{ 求 } y'|_{x=0}.$$

$$\text{解 } y' = f'\left(\frac{3x-2}{3x+2}\right) \cdot \frac{3(3x+2) - (3x-2) \cdot 3}{(3x+2)^2} = \frac{12}{(3x+2)^2} \arctan\left(\frac{3x-2}{3x+2}\right)^2$$

令  $x = 0$  得

$$y'|_{x=0} = 3 \arctan 1 = 3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

## 2. 3

1. 求下列函数的二阶导数.

$$(1) y = 2x^2 + \ln x;$$

$$\text{解 } y' = 4x + \frac{1}{x}, \quad y'' = 4 - \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$(2) y = \ln(1-x^2);$$

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

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

$$(3) y = \frac{e^x}{x};$$

$$\text{解 } y' = \frac{e^x \cdot x - e^x \cdot 1}{x^2} = \frac{(x-1)e^x}{x^2}$$

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

$$(4) y = \sin f(x^2) \quad (f''(x) \text{ 存在}).$$

$$\text{解 } y' = \cos f(x^2) \cdot f'(x^2) \cdot (2x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} y'' &= [-\sin f(x^2) \cdot f'(x^2) \cdot (2x)] [f'(x^2) \cdot (2x)] + \cos f(x^2) \cdot [f''(x^2) \cdot (2x)] (2x) + \cos f(x^2) f'(x^2) \cdot 2 \\ &= -4x^2 (f'(x^2))^2 \sin f(x^2) + 4x^2 f''(x^2) \cos f(x^2) + 2f''(x^2) \cos f(x^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \text{ 试从 } \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{y'} \text{ 导出 } \frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = -\frac{y''}{(y')^3}.$$

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

3. 密度大的陨星进入大气层时，当它离地心为  $s$  km 时的速度与  $\sqrt{s}$

成反比，试证：陨星的加速度与  $s^2$  成反比。

证 由题设得

$$v = \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{k}{\sqrt{s}} \quad (k \text{ 为比例系数})$$

所以

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{k}{\sqrt{s}} \right) = k \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) s^{-\frac{3}{2}} \frac{ds}{dt} = k \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{1}{s^{\frac{3}{2}}} \cdot \left( \frac{k}{\sqrt{s}} \right) = -\frac{k^2}{2s^2}$$

可知陨星的加速度与  $s^2$  成反比.

4. 设  $P(x) = x^5 - 2x^4 + 3x - 2$ , 将  $P(x)$  化为  $(x-1)$  的幂的多项式.

解 设

$$P(x) = a_0 + a_1(x-1) + a_2(x-1)^2 + a_3(x-1)^3 + a_4(x-1)^4 + a_5(x-1)^5$$

则

$$P'(x) = a_1 + 2a_2(x-1) + 3a_3(x-1)^2 + 4a_4(x-1)^3 + 5a_5(x-1)^4$$

$$P''(x) = 2a_2 + 3 \cdot 2a_3(x-1) + 4 \cdot 3a_4(x-1)^2 + 5 \cdot 4a_5(x-1)^3$$

$$P'''(x) = 3 \cdot 2a_3 + 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2a_4(x-1) + 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3a_5(x-1)^2$$

$$P^{(4)}(x) = 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2a_4 + 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2a_5(x-1)$$

$$P^{(5)}(x) = 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2a_5$$

令  $x=1$  得

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= P(1) = 0, \quad a_1 = P'(1) = 0, \quad a_2 = \frac{P''(1)}{2} = -2, \\ a_3 &= \frac{P'''(1)}{3!} = 2, \quad a_4 = \frac{P^{(4)}(1)}{4!} = 3, \quad a_5 = \frac{P^{(5)}(1)}{5!} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$P(x) = -2(x-1)^2 + 2(x-1)^3 + 3(x-1)^4 + (x-1)^5$$

5. 求下列函数的  $n$  阶导数.

$$(1) \quad y = \sin^2 x;$$

解  $y = \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x$

求 $n$ 阶导得

$$y^{(n)} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{(n)} - \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2x)^{(n)} = 0 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^n \cos\left(2x + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right) = -2^{n-1} \cos\left(2x + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right)$$

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

解  $y = 1 + \frac{x+2}{x^2 - x - 2} = 1 + \frac{\frac{4}{3}}{x-2} - \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{x+1}$

求 $n$ 阶导得

$$y^{(n)} = \frac{4}{3} \left(\frac{1}{x-2}\right)^{(n)} - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right)^{(n)} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(x-2)^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(x+1)^{n+1}} = (-1)^n n! \left[ \frac{4}{3} \frac{1}{(x-2)^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{(x+1)^{n+1}} \right]$$

6. 求函数  $f(x) = x^2 \ln(1+x)$  在  $x=0$  处的 $n$ 阶导数  $f^{(n)}(0)$  ( $n \geq 3$ ).

解 因为

$$[\ln(1+x)]^{(k)} = \frac{(-1)^{k-1}(k-1)!}{x^k}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} f^{(n)}(x) &= [\ln(1+x) \cdot x^2]^{(n)} \\ &= [\ln(1+x)]^{(n)} \cdot x^2 + n[\ln(1+x)]^{(n-1)} \cdot 2x + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} [\ln(1+x)]^{(n-2)} \cdot 2 \\ &= \frac{(-1)^{n-1}(n-1)!}{(1+x)^n} \cdot x^2 + n \frac{(-1)^{n-2}(n-2)!}{(1+x)^{n-1}} \cdot (2x) + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \frac{(-1)^{n-3}(n-3)!}{(1+x)^{n-2}} \cdot 2 \quad (n \geq 3) \end{aligned}$$

令  $x=0$  得

$$f^{(n)}(0) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} (-1)^{n-3} (n-3)! \cdot 2 = \frac{(-1)^{n-3} n!}{n-2} \quad (n \geq 3)$$

## 2. 4

1. 求由下列方程所确定的隐函数的导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

$$(1) \quad y^2 - 2xy + 9 = 0;$$

解 方程关于  $x$  求导得

$$2yy' - 2y - 2xy' = 0$$

解得

$$y' = \frac{y}{y-x}$$

$$(2) \quad \arctan \frac{y}{x} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}.$$

解 方程关于  $x$  求导得

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

解得

$$y' = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$$

2. 求曲线  $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$  在点  $\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a\right)$  处的切线方程和法线方程.

解 方程关于  $x$  求导得

$$\frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{2}{3}y^{-\frac{1}{3}}y' = 0$$

解得

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

在点  $\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a\right)$  处, 有

$$y' \Big|_{\begin{array}{l} x=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a \\ y=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a \end{array}} = -\frac{y^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}} \Big|_{\begin{array}{l} x=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a \\ y=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a \end{array}} = -1$$

所以切线方程为

$$y - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a = (-1) \cdot \left( x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a \right)$$

即

$$x + y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a$$

法线方程为

$$y - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a = 1 \cdot \left( x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a \right)$$

即

$$y = x$$

3. 求由下列方程所确定的隐函数的二阶导数  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ .

$$(1) \quad b^2x^2 + a^2y^2 = a^2b^2;$$

解 方程关于  $x$  求导得

$$b^2 \cdot (2x) + a^2 \cdot (2yy') = 0$$

解得

$$y' = -\frac{b^2}{a^2} \frac{x}{y}$$

求二阶导得

$$\begin{aligned}
y'' &= -\frac{b^2}{a^2} \left( \frac{x}{y} \right)' = -\frac{b^2}{a^2} \frac{y - xy'}{y^2} = -\frac{b^2}{a^2} \frac{y - x \left( -\frac{b^2}{a^2} \frac{x}{y} \right)}{y^2} \\
&= -\frac{b^2(a^2y^2 + b^2x^2)}{a^4y^3} = -\frac{b^2(a^2 \cdot b^2)}{a^4y^3} = -\frac{b^4}{a^2y^3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad y = 1 + xe^y.$$

解 方程关于  $x$  求导得

$$y' = e^y + xe^y y'$$

解得

$$y' = \frac{e^y}{1 - xe^y} = \frac{e^y}{2 - y}$$

求二阶导得

$$y'' = \left[ \frac{e^y}{2-y} \right]' = \frac{e^y y' \cdot (2-y) - e^y (-y')}{(2-y)^2} = \frac{e^y (3-y)y'}{(2-y)^2} = \frac{e^y (3-y) \frac{e^y}{2-y}}{(2-y)^2} = \frac{e^{2y} (3-y)}{(2-y)^3}$$

4. 求下列函数的导函数或指定点处的导数.

$$(1) \quad y = (\sin x)^{\cos x} \quad (0 < x < \pi);$$

解 取对数得

$$\ln y = \cos x \ln \sin x$$

上式关于  $x$  求导得

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = (-\sin x) \ln \sin x + \cos x \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \cos x$$

解得

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

$$(2) \quad y = (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{x}}, \quad \text{求} \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=1};$$

解  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \left[ (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{x}} \right]' = (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{x}} \left[ \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x} \right]' = (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{\frac{2x}{1+x^2} \cdot x - \ln(1+x^2)}{x^2}$

令  $x=1$  得

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=1} = (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{\frac{2x^2}{1+x^2} \cdot x - \ln(1+x^2)}{x^2} \Big|_{x=1} = 2 \cdot \frac{1-\ln 2}{1} = 2(1-\ln 2)$$

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

解 取对数得

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

上式关于  $x$  求导得

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

解得

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

$$(4) \quad x^y + y^x = 3, \quad \text{求} \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=1}.$$

解 方程关于  $x$  求导得

$$x^y \frac{d}{dx}[y \ln x] + y^x \frac{d}{dx}[x \ln y] = 0$$

$$x^y \left[ \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \ln x + y \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right] + y^x \left[ \ln y + x \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right] = 0$$

解得

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x^{y-1}y + y^x \ln y}{y^{x-1}x + x^y \ln x}$$

在  $x^y + y^x = 3$  中，令  $x=1$  得  $y=2$ ，所以

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=1} = -\left. \frac{x^{y-1}y + y^x \ln y}{y^{x-1}x + x^y \ln x} \right|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=2}} = -2(1 + \ln 2)$$

5. 求下列参数方程所确定的函数的导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

$$(1) \begin{cases} x = t^3 + 1 \\ y = t^2 \end{cases}$$

解

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{2t}{3t^2} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{t}$$

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

解

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{1}{1+t^2} \cdot 2t} = \frac{t}{2}$$

6. 设  $x = f(t) - \pi$ ,  $y = f(e^{3t} - 1)$ , 其中  $f$  可导, 且  $f'(0) \neq 0$ , 求  $\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=0}$ .

解

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{f'(e^{3t} - 1) \cdot (3e^{3t})}{f'(t)}$$

令  $t=0$  得

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=0} = \left. \frac{f'(e^{3t} - 1) \cdot (3e^{3t})}{f'(t)} \right|_{t=0} = \frac{f'(0) \cdot 3}{f'(0)} = 3$$

7. 求曲线  $\begin{cases} x = \frac{3at}{1+t^2} \\ y = \frac{3at^2}{1+t^2} \end{cases}$  在  $t=2$  时相应点处的切线方程和法线方程.

解

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{3a \frac{2t(1+t^2) - t^2 \cdot (2t)}{(1+t^2)^2}}{3a \frac{1 \cdot (1+t^2) - t \cdot (2t)}{(1+t^2)^2}} = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$$

当  $t=2$  时,  $(x, y) = \left(\frac{6}{5}a, \frac{12}{5}a\right)$ , 且  $\frac{dy}{dx}|_{t=2} = -\frac{4}{3}$ , 所以切线方程为

$$y - \frac{12}{5}a = -\frac{4}{3} \cdot \left(x - \frac{6}{5}a\right)$$

即

$$4x + 3y - 12a = 0$$

法线方程为

$$y - \frac{12}{5}a = \frac{3}{4} \left(x - \frac{6}{5}a\right)$$

即

$$3x - 4y + 6a = 0$$

8. 求对数螺线  $r = e^\theta$  在  $(r, \theta) = \left(e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  处的切线的直角坐标方程.

解 利用  $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$  将  $r = e^\theta$  写成参数形式

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

求导得

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{d\theta}}{\frac{dx}{d\theta}} = \frac{e^\theta \sin \theta + e^\theta \cos \theta}{e^\theta \cos \theta + e^\theta (-\sin \theta)} = \frac{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}{\cos \theta - \sin \theta}$$

当  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  时,  $(x, y) = \left(0, e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\right)$ , 且  $\frac{dy}{dx}|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}} = -1$ , 所以切线方程为

$$y - e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -1 \cdot (x - 0)$$

即

$$y = -x + e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

9. 求下列参数方程所确定的函数的二阶导数  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ .

(1)  $\begin{cases} x = 3e^{-t} \\ y = 2e^t \end{cases};$

解

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{2e^t}{-3e^{-t}} = -\frac{2}{3}e^{2t}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{-\frac{2}{3}e^{2t} \cdot 2}{-3e^{-t}} = \frac{4}{9}e^{3t}$$

(2)  $\begin{cases} x = f'(t) \\ y = tf'(t) - f(t) \end{cases}$  ( $f''(t)$  存在且不为零).

解

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

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

10. 溶液自深 18cm 顶直径 12cm 的正圆锥形漏斗中漏入一直径 10cm 为的圆柱形筒中，开始时漏斗中盛满了溶液，已知当溶液在漏斗中深为 12cm 时，其表面下降的速率为 1cm/min. 问此时圆柱形筒中溶液表面上升的速率为多少？

解 设  $t$  时刻漏斗中溶液深为  $h = h(t)$ ，液面圆半径为  $r = r(t)$ ，圆柱形筒中溶液深为  $H = H(t)$ ，则  $h$  和  $H$  满足关系

$$\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h + \pi \cdot 5^2 \cdot H = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot 6^2 \cdot 18$$

因为  $r = \frac{1}{3}h$ ， 所以

$$\frac{1}{3}\pi\left(\frac{h}{3}\right)^2 h + \pi \cdot 5^2 \cdot H = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot 6^2 \cdot 18$$

即

$$\frac{1}{27}h^3 + 25H = 216$$

上式关于时间  $t$  求导得

$$\frac{1}{9}h^2 \frac{dh}{dt} + 25 \frac{dH}{dt} = 0$$

所以

$$\frac{dH}{dt} = -\frac{1}{9 \times 25} h^2 \frac{dh}{dt}$$

当  $h = 12$ ,  $\frac{dh}{dt} = -1$  时, 圆柱形筒中液面上升速率为

$$\frac{dH}{dt} \Big|_{h=12} = -\frac{1}{9 \times 25} \cdot 12^2 \cdot (-1) = 0.64 \text{ cm/min}$$

## 2.5

1. 已知  $y = x^3 - x$ , 计算在  $x = 2$  处当  $\Delta x$  分别等于 1, 0.1, 0.01 时的  $\Delta y$  及  $dy$ .

$$\text{解 } \Delta y = [(x + \Delta x)^3 - (x + \Delta x)] - (x^3 - x) = (3x^2 - 1)\Delta x + 3x(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta x)^3$$

所以

$$dy = (3x^2 - 1)\Delta x$$

当  $x = 2$ ,  $\Delta x = 1$  时, 有

$$\Delta y = (3 \times 2^2 - 1) \times 1 + 3 \times 2 \times 1^2 + 1^3 = 18$$

$$dy = (3 \times 2^2 - 1) \times 1 = 11$$

当  $x=2$ ,  $\Delta x=0.1$  时, 有

$$\Delta y = (3 \times 2^2 - 1) \times 0.1 + 3 \times 2 \times (0.1)^2 + (0.1)^3 = 1.161$$

$$dy = (3 \times 2^2 - 1) \times 0.1 = 1.1$$

当  $x=2$ ,  $\Delta x=0.01$  时, 有

$$\Delta y = (3 \times 2^2 - 1) \times 0.01 + 3 \times 2 \times (0.01)^2 + (0.01)^3 = 0.110601$$

$$dy = (3 \times 2^2 - 1) \times 0.01 = 0.11$$

2. 求下列函数的微分.

(1)  $y = x \ln x - x$ ;

解  $dy = y' dx = \left( \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} - 1 \right) dx = \ln x dx$

(2)  $y = e^{-x} \cos(3-x)$ ;

解

$$dy = y' dx = [-e^{-x} \cos(3-x) + e^{-x}(-\sin(3-x)) \cdot (-1)] dx = e^{-x} [\sin(3-x) - \cos(3-x)] dx$$

(3)  $y = e^{-\frac{x}{y}}$ ;

解 方程关于  $x$  求导得

$$y' = e^{-\frac{x}{y}} \left[ -\frac{y - xy'}{y^2} \right] = y \left[ -\frac{y - xy'}{y^2} \right]$$

解得

$$y' = \frac{y}{x-y}$$

所以

$$dy = y' dx = \frac{y}{x-y} dx$$

(4)  $y = \arctan \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}$  ( $u', v'$  存在).

解

$$dy = y'dx = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{u(x)}{v(x)}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{u'(x)v(x) - u(x)v'(x)}{v^2(x)} dx = \frac{u'(x)v(x) - u(x)v'(x)}{u^2(x) + v^2(x)} dx$$

3. 将适当的函数填入括号内，使下列各式成为等式。

$$(1) \frac{1}{x} dx = d(\ln|x| + C)$$

$$(2) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = d(\arcsin x + C)$$

$$(3) \sec^2 x dx = d(\tan x + C)$$

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

$$(5) x^2 e^{-x^3} dx = \left(-\frac{1}{3}e^{-x^3}\right) d(-x^3)$$

$$(6) d(\sin \sqrt{\cos x}) = \frac{\cos \sqrt{\cos x}}{2\sqrt{\cos x}} d(\cos x)$$

4. 若  $f'(x_0) = \frac{1}{2}$ , 则当  $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$  时,  $f(x)$  在点  $x_0$  处的微分  $dy$  是  $\Delta x$  的 (C).

- (A) 高阶无穷小  
(B) 低阶无穷小  
(C) 同阶但不等价无穷小  
(D) 等价无穷小

解 因为

$$dy = f'(x_0)\Delta x = \frac{1}{2}\Delta x$$

所以  $dy$  是  $\Delta x$  的同阶但不等价无穷小, 故选 (C) .

## 总习题二

1. 设  $f(x) = x(x+1)(x+2)\cdots(x+n)$  ( $n \geq 2$ ), 求  $f'(0)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } f'(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(x+1)(x+2)\cdots(x+n) - 0}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [(x+1)(x+2)\cdots(x+n)] = 1 \times 2 \times \cdots \times n = n! \end{aligned}$$

2. 求下列函数  $f(x)$  的  $f'_-(0)$  及  $f'_+(0)$ , 又  $f'(0)$  是否存在?

$$(1) \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x, & x < 0 \\ \ln(1+x), & x \geq 0 \end{cases};$$

解 因为

$$\begin{aligned} f'_-(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin x - 0}{x} = 1 \\ f'_+(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+x) - 0}{x} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

所以  $f'_-(0)$ ,  $f'_+(0)$  都存在, 且  $f'_-(0) = f'_+(0)$ , 故  $f'(0)$  存在, 且

$$f'(0) = f'_-(0) = f'_+(0) = 1$$

$$(2) \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{1 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases};$$

解 因为

$$\begin{aligned} f'_-(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\frac{x}{1 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}} - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{1 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}} = \frac{1}{1 + 0} = 1 \\ f'_+(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{x}{1 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}} - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{1 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}} = \frac{1}{1 + 1} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

所以  $f'_-(0)$  和  $f'_+(0)$  都存在, 但  $f'_-(0) \neq f'_+(0)$ , 故  $f'(0)$  不存在.

2.  $n$  在什么条件下, 函数  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^n \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$  在  $x=0$  处: (1) 连续;

(2) 可导; (3) 导数连续.

解 (1) 因为

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^n \sin \frac{1}{x} = \begin{cases} 0 = f(0), & n > 0 \\ \text{不存在}, & n \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

所以当  $n > 0$  时  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续.

(2) 因为

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^n \sin \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{n-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} = \begin{cases} 0, & n > 1 \\ \text{不存在}, & n \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

所以当  $n > 1$  时  $f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处可导, 且  $f'(0) = 0$

(3) 当  $x \neq 0$  时, 有

$$f'(x) = nx^{n-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} - x^{n-2} \cos \frac{1}{x}$$

因为

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( nx^{n-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} - x^{n-2} \cos \frac{1}{x} \right) = \begin{cases} 0 = f'(0), & n > 2 \\ \text{不存在}, & n \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

所以当  $n > 2$  时,  $f'(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续, 从而在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  内连续.

4. 设  $f(x+y) = \frac{f(x)+f(y)}{1-f(x)f(y)}$ , 且  $f'(0)=1$ , 求  $f'(x)$ .

解 令  $x=y=0$  得  $f(0) = \frac{2f(0)}{1-f^2(0)}$ , 解得  $f(0)=0$ .

由导数定义得

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

5. 设  $f(0)=0$ , 则  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处可导的充要条件为 (B)

$$(A) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h^2} f(1 - \cosh h) \text{ 存在}$$

$$(B) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2h} f(1 - e^h) \text{ 存在}$$

$$(C) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h^2} f(\tan h - \sin h) \text{ 存在}$$

$$(D) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} [f(h) - f(-h)] \text{ 存在}$$

解 因为

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2h} f(1 - e^h) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1 - e^h) - f(0)}{1 - e^h} \cdot \frac{1 - e^h}{2h} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1 - e^h) - f(0)}{1 - e^h} = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t) - f(0)}{t} \end{aligned}$$

所以 (B) 成立的充要条件是  $f'(0)$  存在, 故选 (B) .

$$6. \text{ 设 } y = y(x) \text{ 由 } \begin{cases} x = 3t^2 + 2t + 3 \\ e^y \sin t - y + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 确定, 求 } \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=0}.$$

解 第一式关于  $t$  求导得

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 6t + 2$$

第二式关于  $t$  求导得

$$\left( e^y \frac{dy}{dt} \right) \sin t + e^y \cos t - \frac{dy}{dt} = 0$$

解得

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{e^y \cos t}{1 - e^y \sin t}$$

所以

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\frac{e^y \cos t}{1 - e^y \sin t}}{\frac{6t + 2}{6t + 2}} = \frac{e^y \cos t}{(6t + 2)(1 - e^y \sin t)} = \frac{e^y \cos t}{(6t + 2)(2 - y)}$$

求二阶导得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= \frac{\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}{\frac{dx}{dt}} \\ &= \frac{\left[e^y \frac{dy}{dt} \cos t + e^y (-\sin t)\right](6t+2)(2-y) - e^y \cos t \left[(2-y) + (6t+2)\left(-\frac{dy}{dt}\right)\right]}{[(6t+2)(2-y)]^2} \end{aligned}$$

令  $t=0$  得  $y=1$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dx}|_{t=0} = e$ , 代入上式得

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}|_{t=0} = \frac{e(2e-3)}{4}$$

7. 设  $u=f(\varphi(x)+y^2)$ , 其中  $y=y(x)$  由方程  $y+e^y=x$  确定, 且  $f, \varphi$  均有二阶导数, 求  $\frac{du}{dx}$  和  $\frac{d^2u}{dx^2}$ .

解 方程  $y+e^y=x$  关于  $x$  求导得

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + e^y \frac{dy}{dx} = 1$$

解得

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{1+e^y}$$

求二阶导得

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{1+e^y}\right) = -\frac{1}{(1+e^y)^2} \cdot e^y \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{(1+e^y)^2} \cdot e^y \cdot \frac{1}{1+e^y} = -\frac{1}{(1+e^y)^3}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{du}{dx} &= f'(\varphi(x)+y^2) \cdot \left( \varphi'(x) + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = f'(\varphi(x)+y^2) \cdot \left[ \varphi'(x) + 2y \left( \frac{1}{1+e^y} \right) \right] \\ &= f'(\varphi(x)+y^2) \cdot \left[ \varphi'(x) + \frac{2y}{1+e^y} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} &= \frac{d}{dx} \left[ f'(\varphi(x) + y^2) \cdot \left( \varphi'(x) + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} \right) \right] \\
&= \left[ f''(\varphi(x) + y^2) \left( \varphi'(x) + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} \right) \right] \left[ \varphi'(x) + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} \right] + f'(\varphi(x) + y^2) \left[ \varphi''(x) + 2 \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 + 2y \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right] \\
&= f''(\varphi(x) + y^2) \cdot \left[ \varphi'(x) + 2y \left( \frac{1}{1+e^y} \right) \right]^2 + f'(\varphi(x) + y^2) \left[ \varphi''(x) + 2 \left( \frac{1}{1+e^y} \right)^2 + 2y \left( -\frac{e^y}{(1+e^y)^3} \right) \right] \\
&= f''(\varphi(x) + y^2) \left[ \varphi'(x) + \frac{2y}{(1+e^y)^2} \right] + f'(\varphi(x) + y^2) \left[ \varphi''(x) + \frac{2}{(1+e^y)^2} - \frac{2ye^y}{(1+e^y)^3} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

8. 设  $y = y(x)$  在区间  $[-1,1]$  上有二阶导，且满足

$$(1-x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x \frac{dy}{dx} + a^2 y = 0, \text{ 作变换 } x = \sin t, \text{ 证明：这时 } y \text{ 满足}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + a^2 y = 0.$$

证 因为

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos t} \\
\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos t} \right) \frac{dt}{dx} \\
&= \left[ \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos t} + \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{\cos^2 t} \right) (-\sin t) \right] \cdot \frac{1}{\cos t} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + \frac{\sin t}{\cos^3 t} \frac{dy}{dt}
\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &= (1-x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x \frac{dy}{dx} + a^2 y \\
&= (1-\sin^2 t) \left[ \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + \frac{\sin t}{\cos^3 t} \frac{dy}{dt} \right] - \sin t \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos t} + a^2 y \\
&= \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + \frac{\sin t}{\cos t} \frac{dy}{dt} - \frac{\sin t}{\cos t} \frac{dy}{dt} + a^2 y = \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + a^2 y
\end{aligned}$$

故

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + a^2 y = 0$$

9. 设  $y = y(x)$  由方程  $\varphi(\sin x) + \sin \varphi(y) = \varphi(x+y)$  所确定，其中  $\varphi$  可导，求  $dy$ .

解 方程关于  $x$  求导得

$$\varphi'(\sin x)\cos x + \cos \varphi(y) \cdot \varphi'(y) \cdot y' = \varphi'(x+y)(1+y')$$

解得

$$y' = \frac{\varphi'(x+y) - \varphi'(\sin x)\cos x}{\varphi'(y)\cos \varphi(y) - \varphi'(x+y)}$$

所以

$$dy = y'dx = \frac{\varphi'(x+y) - \varphi'(\sin x)\cos x}{\varphi'(y)\cos \varphi(y) - \varphi'(x+y)} dx$$

10. 设  $f(u)$  可导，函数  $y = f(x^2)$  在  $x = -1$  处取增量  $\Delta x = -0.1$  时，相应的函数增量  $\Delta y$  的线性主部为 0.1，求  $f'(1)$ .

解 因为

$$dy = y'\Delta x = 2xf'(x^2)\Delta x$$

已知当  $x = -1$ ,  $\Delta x = -0.1$  时,  $dy = 0.1$ , 所以有

$$0.1 = 2 \cdot (-1)f'(1) \cdot (-0.1)$$

解得  $f'(1) = \frac{1}{2}$ .

11. 水流入半径为 10m 的半球形蓄水池，求水深  $h = 5m$  时，水的体积  $V$  对深度的变化率。如果注水速度是  $5\sqrt{3} \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$ ，问  $h = 5m$  时水面半径的变化速度是多少？(球缺体积  $V = \pi h^2 \left( R - \frac{h}{3} \right)$ )

解 因为

$$V = \pi h^2 \left( R - \frac{h}{3} \right) = \pi R h^2 - \frac{\pi}{3} h^3$$

所以

$$\frac{dV}{dh} = 2\pi Rh - \pi h^2$$

当  $h=5$  时，体积  $V$  对深度  $h$  的变化率为

$$\frac{dV}{dh} \Big|_{h=5} = 20 \cdot \pi \cdot h - \pi \cdot 5^2 = 75\pi \text{ m}^3 / \text{min}$$

又

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{dV}{dh} \frac{dh}{dt} = (20\pi h - \pi h^2) \frac{dh}{dt}$$

所以

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{\frac{dV}{dt}}{20\pi h - \pi h^2}$$

设水面圆半径为  $r$ ，则

$$r^2 = 10^2 - (10-h)^2 = 20h - h^2$$

上式关于时间  $t$  求导得

$$2r \frac{dr}{dt} = 20 \frac{dh}{dt} - 2h \frac{dh}{dt}$$

于是

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{10-h}{r} \frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{10-h}{\sqrt{20h-h^2}} \cdot \frac{\frac{dV}{dt}}{20\pi h - \pi h^2}$$

当  $h=5$ ， $\frac{dV}{dt}=5\sqrt{3}$  时，水面半径的变化速度为

$$\frac{dr}{dt} \Big|_{h=5} = \frac{10-5}{\sqrt{20 \times 5 - 5^2}} \cdot \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{20\pi \cdot 5 - \pi \cdot 5^2} = \frac{1}{15\pi} \text{ m/min}$$