

综合练习二 (导数) 参考答案

一、填空题选择题

(1) (2007 考研题) 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, 下列错误的是 (D).

解 (A): $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x}$ 存在, 设为 a , 则 $\frac{f(x)}{x} = a + \alpha$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \alpha = 0$

$\therefore f(x) = (a + \alpha)x \big|_{x=0} = 0 \quad \therefore (A) \text{ 对.}$

(B): $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) + f(-x)}{x}$ 存在, 可设为 b , 则 $\frac{f(x) + f(-x)}{x} = b + \beta$.

其中 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \beta = 0 \quad \therefore [f(x) + f(-x)] \big|_{x=0} = (b + \beta)x \big|_{x=0} = 0$

即 $f(0) + f(0) = 0 \quad \therefore f(0) = 0$, (B) 对

(C): $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x}$ 存在, 由 (A) 知 $f(0) = 0 \quad \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0}$ 存在

即 $f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0}$ 存在. (C) 对

(D) 条件不足以证明 $f'(0)$ 存在, \therefore (D) 错.

(2) 设 $f(x)$ 可导且满足条件 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1) - f(1-x)}{2x} = -1$, 则 $y = f(x)$ 在 $(1, f(1))$

的切线斜率为 (B)

(A) 2, (B) -2, (C) 1, (D) -1

解答: $\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1) - f(1-x)}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1-x) - f(1)}{-x} = \frac{1}{2} f'(1) = -1$

$\therefore f'(1) = -2$ 答案为 (B)

(3) (1999 考研题) 设函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sqrt{x}}, & x > 0 \\ x^2 g(x), & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$ 其中 $g(x)$ 是有界

函数, 则 $f(x)$ 在点 $x=0$ 处 (D)

解1/3: $\therefore f(0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1-\cos x}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{3}{2}} = 0 = f(0) = 0$

$f(0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \underbrace{x^2}_{\text{无穷小}} \underbrace{g(x)}_{\text{有界}} = 0 = f(0)$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 点连续

2: $f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1-\cos x}{\sqrt{x}} - 0}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x} = 0$

$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2 g(x) - 0}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \underbrace{x}_{\text{无穷小}} \underbrace{g(x)}_{\text{有界}} = 0$

$\therefore f'(0) = 0$ 且 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导. 可导必连续

\therefore 答案为 (D)

(4) 设 $f(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} x \left(1 + \frac{t}{x}\right)^{2tx}$, 则 $f'(x) = \frac{e^{2x} + 2xe^{2x}}{e^{2x}}$

解1/3: $\therefore f(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} x \left[\left(1 + \frac{t}{x}\right)^t\right]^{2x} = xe^{2x}$

$\therefore f'(x) = e^{2x} + 2xe^{2x}$

(5) 设 $y = x^n + e^{2x}$, 则 $y^{(n)} = \frac{n! + 2^n e^{2x}}{e^{2x}}$

解: $y^{(n)} = (x^n)^{(n)} + (e^{2x})^{(n)} = n! + 2^n e^{2x}$

(6) 已知函数 $y = y(x)$ 由方程 $e^y + 6xy + x^2 - 1 = 0$ 确定, 则 $y'(0) = \frac{2}{2}$

解: 方程 $e^y + 6xy + x^2 - 1 = 0$ 两边同时对 x 求导得:

$e^y \cdot y' + 6y + 6xy' + 2x = 0$ 解得 $y' = \frac{-6y - 2x}{e^y + 6x}$

方程②两边对 x 求导, 得 $e^y (y')^2 + e^y y'' + 6y' + 6y' + 6xy'' + 2 = 0$

于是 $y''' = \frac{e^y \cdot (y')^2 + 12y' + 2}{e^y + 6x} \Big|_{x=0} = 2$, ($\because y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 0$)

(7) 曲线 $\begin{cases} x = \cos t + \cos^2 t \\ y = 1 + \sin t \end{cases}$ 上对应于 $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 处的切线方程: $y + (1 - \sqrt{2})x - \frac{1}{2} = 0$

解: $y'(t) = \cos t$, $x'(t) = -\sin t + 2\cos t \cdot (-\sin t)$

$$\therefore y'(x) \Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\cos t}{-\sin t - 2\cos^2 t} \Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = 1 - \sqrt{2}, \quad x\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad y\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

\therefore 曲线在 $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 对应点处的切线方程为:

$$(y - 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = (1 - \sqrt{2})(x - \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}) \quad \text{即} \quad y + (1 - \sqrt{2})x - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

(8) 设 $y = \ln \sin \sqrt{x}$, 则 $dy = (C)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } dy &= \frac{1}{\sin \sqrt{x}} d\sin \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{\sin \sqrt{x}} \cos \sqrt{x} d\sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cos \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx \\ &= \frac{\cot \sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = \cot \sqrt{x} d\sqrt{x} \end{aligned}$$

\therefore 答案为 (C)

2. 解: $y = f(x)$ 在原点与 $y = \sin x$ 相切 $\therefore y'(0) = f'(0) = (\sin x)'|_{x=0} = 1 = k$
 且 $f(0) = \sin 0 = 0 \therefore$ 有 $f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(\frac{2}{n})}{\frac{2}{n}}$

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

3. 解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x)}{x-2} = 5 \therefore \frac{f(x)}{x-2} = 5 + \alpha$, 其中 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \alpha = 0$

$$\therefore f(x) = (5 + \alpha)(x - 2) \therefore f(2) = 0$$

$$\text{于是 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x)}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x-2} = \underline{\underline{f'(2) = 5}}$$

4. $\because f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处连续, $\therefore f(1^+) = a - b = f(1) = 1$

又 $\because f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处可导, $\therefore f_+'(1) = a = f_-'(1) = 2$, 从而 $b = 1$

5. 解 $\because y = f\left(\frac{3x-2}{3x+2}\right)$, $f'(x) = \arcsin x^2$

$$\therefore y'(x) = \arcsin\left(\frac{3x-2}{3x+2}\right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{3x-2}{3x+2}\right)' = \arcsin\left(\frac{3x-2}{3x+2}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{12}{(3x+2)^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx}\bigg|_{x=0} = 3 \times \arcsin(-1) = -\frac{3\pi}{2}$$

6. 解 $\because x \neq 0$ 时, $f(x) = \left(x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}\right)' = 2x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} + x^2 \cdot \left(\cos \frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$
 $= 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}$

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

7. 解 \because 总成本 $C(x) = 1200 + 5x + \frac{1}{10}x^2$, 总收益 $R(x) = 160x - x^2$
 设总利润为 $M(x)$, 则 $M(x) = R(x) - C(x) = -\frac{11}{10}x^2 + 155x - 1200$

\therefore ① 生产 30 件时的成本 $\frac{C(30)}{30} = 48$

② 生产 30 件时的边际利润 $M'(30) = \left[-\frac{11}{5}x + 155\right]_{x=30} = 89$

③ 生产 30 件时的边际成本 $C'(30) = \left[\frac{x}{5} + 5\right]_{x=30} = 11$

8. 求导 ① $y' = \left(e^{\arctan \sqrt{x}}\right)' = e^{\arctan \sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{1+(\sqrt{x})^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{e^{\arctan \sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}(1+x)}$

② $y' = (x + x^x)' \stackrel{x>0}{=} 1 + (e^{x \ln x})' = 1 + e^{x \ln x} \cdot (1 + \ln x + \frac{x}{x}) = 1 + x^x (1 + \ln x)$

③ $y' = \left(\frac{1}{\sin 2x}\right)' = \left(2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sin 2x}\right)' = 2(\csc 2x)' = -4 \csc 2x \cdot \cot 2x$

$$\begin{aligned}
 8(4) \quad y' &= \left[\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2+a^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}) \right]' \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}{2} + \frac{x^2}{2\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} + \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}} \left(1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}{2} + \frac{x^2}{2\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} + \frac{a^2}{2\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = \sqrt{x^2+a^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 9. \quad \because f(x) &= x e^{-x} \\
 \therefore f'(x) &= e^{-x} - x e^{-x}, \quad f''(x) = -2e^{-x} + x e^{-x} \\
 f'''(x) &= 3e^{-x} - x e^{-x}, \quad f^{(4)}(x) = -4e^{-x} + x e^{-x}, \dots \\
 \therefore f^{(n)}(x) &= (-1)^{n+1} n e^{-x} + (-1)^n x e^{-x}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$10. \quad y = f(x+y), \text{ 其中 } f'(u) \neq 1, f'(u) \neq -1$$

$$\therefore y' = f'(u) \cdot (1+y')$$

$$y'' = f''(u)(1+y')^2 + f'(u) \cdot y''$$

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

$$11. \quad \text{解: 设 } y = 1 + x e^y \text{ 两边同时对 } x \text{ 求导得:}$$

$$y' = e^y + x e^y \cdot y' \quad (1)$$

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

$$\text{对 (1) 两边同时对 } x \text{ 再求导得:}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y'' &= e^y \cdot y' + e^y \cdot y' + x e^y \cdot (y')^2 + x e^y \cdot y'' \\
 \therefore y'' &= \frac{2e^y \cdot y' + x e^y \cdot (y')^2}{1 - x e^y} \bigg|_{x=0} = \frac{2e^y - 2x e^{2y} + x e^{3y}}{(1 - x e^y)^3} \bigg|_{x=0} = 2e
 \end{aligned}$$

(其中 $y(0) = 1, y'(0) = e$)

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12题: $\begin{cases} y = \arctan t \\ x = t - \ln(1+t^2) \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} y'(t) = \frac{1}{1+t^2} \\ x'(t) = 1 - \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \end{cases}$

(1) $y'(x) = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+t^2}}{(1 - \frac{2t}{1+t^2})} = \frac{1}{(t-1)^2}$

(2) $y''(x) = \left(\frac{1}{(t-1)^2} \right)' / (1 - \frac{2t}{1+t^2}) = \frac{-2(t^2+1)}{(t-1)^5}$

~~又由保号性~~

13题: $\because f(a) = f(b) = 0, f'_+(a) \cdot f'_-(b) > 0$

$\therefore f'_+(a) \cdot f'_-(b) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} \frac{f(x) - f(b)}{x - b}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x)}{x - a} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} \frac{f(x)}{x - b} > 0$, 当 $x \rightarrow a^+$ 时 $x - a > 0$
 $x \rightarrow b^-$ 时 $x - b < 0$

又: $f(x) \in C[a, b]$; ~~又由保号性~~
 $(1) \begin{cases} f(x) > 0, & x > a \\ f(x) < 0, & x < b \end{cases}$ 或 $(2) \begin{cases} x > a \text{ 时}, f(x) < 0 \\ x > b \text{ 时}, f(x) > 0 \end{cases}$

对(1), $\because f(x) \in C[a, b] \therefore \exists [x_1, x_2] \subseteq (a, b)$,

使 $f(x_1) > 0, f(x_2) < 0$, 又 $f(x) \in C[x_1, x_2]$ ~~$\frac{f(x)}{x - a}$~~

\therefore 由零点存在定理知 $\exists \xi_1$, 使 $\xi_1 \in (x_1, x_2) \subset [a, b]$

$f(\xi_1) = 0$

对(2)情形, 类似(1), 同理 $\exists \xi_2 \in (x_1, x_2)$, 使 $f(\xi_2) = 0$

结论得证.

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