

4.1 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 连续, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x^2)}{x^2} = 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = f(0)$$

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

C

4.2 $f(x) = |x^3 - 1| \varphi(x)$, $\varphi(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 连续,

则 $\varphi(1) = 0$ 是 $f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 可导的 _____ 条件

$f(x) = |x^3 - 1| \varphi(x)$, $\varphi(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 连续

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \varphi(x) = \varphi(1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = f'(1) \text{ 存在}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \varphi(1) = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \varphi(x) = 0$$

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

A. 0=0
V

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \frac{-(x-1)(x^2+x+1)\varphi(x)}{x-1} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} A. \quad 0 \rightarrow \infty$$

充分条件

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = A$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)\varphi(x)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x^2+x+1)\varphi(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} 3\varphi(x),$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \varphi(x) = 0 \quad \text{必要条件}$$

充分必要条件

A

4.3 设 $\delta > 0$, $f(x)$ 在 $[-\delta, \delta]$ 上有定义, $f(0) = 1$,

且满足 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1-2x) + 2x + f(x)}{x^2} = 0$, 证明 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$

处可导, 并求 $f'(0)$

证明: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - 1}{x}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1-2x) + 2xf(x)}{x^2} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1-2x) + 2x + 2xf(x) - 2x}{x^2}$$

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x}{2x(2x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{2x-1} = -2$$

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

4.4 设 $y = f(\ln^2 x) e^{f^2(x)}$, 其中 f 可微, 计算 $\frac{dy}{dx}$

解: $\ln y = \ln f(\ln^2 x) + f^2(x)$

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

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

4.5 设 $f(x)$ 在 $x=2$ 的某邻域内具有任意阶导数, 且 $f'(x) = e^{f(x)}$, $f(2) = 1$, 计算 $f^{(n)}(2)$, 其中 n 为正整数

解: $f'(x) = e^{f(x)}$

$$f''(x) = e^{f(x)} \cdot f'(x) = e^{2f(x)}$$

$$f'''(x) = 2e^{3f(x)}$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = (n-1)! e^{nf(x)}$$

$$f^{(n)}(2) = (n-1)!e^n$$

4.6 设函数 $y=y(x)$ 由 $y=x\ln y$ 确定, 计算 $\frac{dy}{dx}$

$$y' = \ln y + x \cdot \frac{y'}{y}$$

$$\frac{yy' - xy'}{y} = \ln y$$

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

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

4.7 设 $y=y(x)$ 由 $x e^{f(y)} = e^{y/\ln 2}$ 确定, 其中 f 具有二阶导数, 且 $f \neq 1$, 则 $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$

$$\ln x + f(y) = y + \ln \ln 2$$

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

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

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

4.8 已知 $f(x) = Ae^x$ (A 为正常数), 求 $f(x)$ 的反函数的二阶导数

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dy} &= \frac{1}{f'(x)} = \frac{1}{Ae^x} \\ \frac{d^2x}{dy^2} &= \frac{d\left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)}{dy} = \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{f'(x)}\right)}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dy} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{Ae^x}\right)' \cdot \left(\frac{1}{Ae^x}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{Ae^x} \cdot \frac{1}{Ae^x} = -\frac{1}{A^2 e^{2x}}$$

4.9 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{\pi}{x}, & x < 0 \\ A, & x = 0 \\ ax^2 + b, & x > 0 \end{cases}$, 求常数 A 、

a 、 b 的值, 使 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导, 并求 $f'(0)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{\pi}{x} - A}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left(x \sin \frac{\pi}{x} - \frac{A}{x} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{ax^2 + b - A}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(ax + \frac{b}{x} - \frac{A}{x} \right)$$

$$f'(0) = 0 \quad A = 0, \quad b = 0 \quad a \text{ 为任意常数}$$

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

求 $\frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$

4.11 设 $f(x)$ 满足 $f(0) = 0$, 且 $f'(0)$ 存在, 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1-\sqrt{\cos x})}{\ln(1-x\sin x)}$

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = A$

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

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1-\sqrt{\cos x}) - f(0)}{(1-\sqrt{\cos x}) - 0} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-\sqrt{\cos x}}{\ln(1-x\sin x)}$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{2}f'(0) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{4}f'(0)$$