导数习题课1(14题)

- 1. 已知 f(x) 在 x = 3 处的导数存在,求 $\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(3-h)-f(3)}{2h}$
- 2. 求下列函数的导数

(1)
$$y = \ln \tan \frac{x}{2} - \cos x \cdot \ln \tan x$$
; (2) $y = \sqrt[x]{x}$;

$$(3)y = \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 + \cot x} + \frac{\cos^2 x}{1 + \tan x}; \qquad (4)y = \arctan e^x - \ln \sqrt{\frac{e^{2x}}{e^{2x} + 1}};$$

$$(5)y = x + x^{x} + x^{x^{x}};$$
 $(6)y = \sqrt{\frac{(a+x)(b+x)}{(a-x)(b-x)}}(a > b > 0).$

- 3. 函数 $f(x) = (x^2 x 2)|x^3 x|$ 有几个不可导的点?
- **4.** 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{x}, & x < 0 \\ a + bx, & x \ge 0 \end{cases}$, 确定a, b, 使 f(x) 在x = 0

处连续并且可微.



5. 求下列函数 f(x) 的f'(0) 及右导数 f'(0), 又f'(0)是否存在?

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

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

6. 设
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^{K} \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$
, *K*是实数.问:

- (1) 当K为何值时,f(x) 在 x = 0 处不可导;
- (2) 当K为何值时, f(x)在 x = 0 处可导,但导函数不连续;
- (3) 当K为何值时, f(x)在 x = 0 处导函数连续。



7. 设函数
$$y = f(x)$$
由方程 $\ln(x^2 + y) = x^3 y + \sin x$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{x=0}$

8. 设方程
$$xy^2 + e^y = \cos(x + y^2)$$
 , 求 y' 。

9. 设
$$y = \frac{x^3}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$$
, 求 $y^{(n)}$ 。

12. 求下列参数方程所确定的函数的一阶导数
$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$
 及二阶导数 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$

(1)
$$\begin{cases} x = a \cos^{3} \theta \\ y = a \sin^{3} \theta \end{cases}$$
 (2)
$$\begin{cases} x = \ln \sqrt{1 + t^{2}} \\ y = \arctan t \end{cases}$$

13. 求由方程
$$y^3 = x^2 + xy + y^2$$
 所确定函数的微分 dy

14. 已知函数 f(x) 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 内可导,f(x) > 0, $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = 1$,

且满足
$$\lim_{h\to 0} \left\lceil \frac{f(x+hx)}{f(x)} \right\rceil^{\frac{1}{h}} = e^{\frac{1}{x}},$$
 求 $f(x)$.

1.
$$\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(3-h)-f(3)}{2h} = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(3-h)-f(3)}{-h} = -\frac{1}{2} f'(3)$$

2.(1)
$$\sin x \ln \tan x$$
 (2) $x^{\frac{1}{x}-2}$ (1 - $\ln x$)

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

(5)
$$y' = 1 + x^{x} (\ln x + 1) + x^{x^{x}} \left[x^{x} (\ln x + 1) \ln x + x^{x-1} \right]$$

(6)
$$\sqrt{\frac{(a+x)(b+x)}{(a-x)(b-x)} \cdot \frac{(a+b)(ab-x^2)}{(a^2-x^2)(b^2-x^2)}}$$

3. 函数 $f(x) = (x^2 - x - 2) |x^3 - x|$ 有几个不可导的点?

$$F(x) = (x+1)(x-2)|x(x-1)(x+1)|$$

可能出现不可导的点为x = -1, x = 0, x = 1

$$f'(-1) = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{f(x) - f(-1)}{x - (-1)} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{(x+1)(x-2)|x(x-1)(x+1)| - 0}{x + 1} = 0$$

$$f'(1) = \lim_{x \to 1-0} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1-0} \frac{(x + 1)(x - 2)|x(x - 1)(x + 1)| - 0}{x - 1} = 4$$

$$f_{+}'(1) = \lim_{x \to 1+0} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1+0} \frac{(x + 1)(x - 2)|x(x - 1)(x + 1)| - 0}{x - 1} = -4$$

f'(1)不存在

同理,f'(0)也不存在。 因此,函数有两个不可导的点。



4. 设
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{x}, & x < 0 \\ a + bx, & x \ge 0 \end{cases}$$
, 确定 a, b , 使 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$

处连续并且可微.

解 因为

$$\lim_{x\to 0^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^{+}} (a+bx) = a, \quad \lim_{x\to 0^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^{-}} e^{x} = 1$$

欲使f(x) 在x=0处连续,必须 $\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^-} f(x)$,所以 a=1

又因为
$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{(1 + bx) - 1}{x} = b$$

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

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

所以 b=1.

5.## (1)
$$f'_{-}(0) = \lim_{h \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0^{-}} \frac{\sinh - 0}{h} = 1$$

$$f_{+}'(0) = \lim_{h \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0^{+}} \frac{\ln(1+h) - 0}{h} = 1$$

$$f'(0) = f'(0)$$
, 所以 $f'(0)$ 存在,且 $f'(0) = 1$.

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

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

$$f'(0) \neq f'(0)$$
, 所以 $f'(0)$ 不存在。

6.
$$\frac{1}{x} f(x) = \begin{cases} x^K \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

, K是实数.问:

- (1) 当K为何值时,f(x) 在 x = 0 处不可导;
- (2) 当K为何值时, f(x)在 x = 0 处可导,但导函数不连续;
- (3) 当K为何值时, f(x)在 x = 0 处导函数连续。

$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{(\Delta x)^K \cdot \sin \frac{1}{\Delta x}}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} (\Delta x)^{K-1} \cdot \sin \frac{1}{\Delta x} = \begin{cases} \overline{x} & \text{for } K \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{for } K > 1 \end{cases}$$

即
$$f'(0) = \begin{cases} \overline{x}, & K \leq 1 \\ 0, & K > 1 \end{cases}$$

当K > 1 时, f(x) 的导函数为:

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} Kx^{K-1} \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} - x^{K-2} \cdot \cos \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

为使
$$\lim_{x\to 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x\to 0} \left(Kx^{K-1} \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} - x^{K-2} \cdot \cos \frac{1}{x} \right) = f'(0) = 0$$

则取K > 2即可. 因此,函数

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

(1)当*K***≤1时**,

- f(x) 在 x = 0 处不可导;
- (2) 当1<*K* ≤2时,
- f(x)在x=0处可导,但导函数不连续;
- (3) 当K>2时, f(x)在 x=0 处导函数连续。

$$7. \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = 1$$

$$8.y' = -\frac{y^2 + \sin(x + y^2)}{2xy + e^y + 2y\sin(x + y^2)}$$

$$9.(-1)^{n} n! \frac{8}{(x-2)^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{(x-1)^{n+1}}$$

$$10.y^{(n)} = \frac{3}{8} \cdot 4^{n} \cdot \cos(4x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$11.2^{50} \left(-x^2 \sin 2x + 50x \cos 2x + \frac{1225}{2} \sin 2x\right)$$

$$12.dy = \frac{2x + y}{3y^2 - x - 2y} dx$$

13. 求下列参数方程所确定的函数的一阶导数 $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 及二阶导数 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$

(1)
$$\begin{cases} x = a \cos^{3} \theta \\ y = a \sin^{3} \theta \end{cases}$$
 (2)
$$\begin{cases} x = \ln \sqrt{1 + t^{2}} \\ y = \arctan t \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y_{\theta}'}{x_{\theta}'} = \frac{3as \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta}{-3a \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta} = -\tan \theta$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{(-\tan \theta)_{\theta}}{x_{\theta}'} = \frac{-\sec^2 \theta}{-3a \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{3a} \sec^4 \theta \csc \theta$$

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

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^{2}}} \cdot \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^{2}}} = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^{t}}{x'_{t}} \frac{-\frac{1}{t^{2}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^{2}}} \cdot \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^{2}}}} = -\frac{1+t^{2}}{t^{3}}$$

14. 已知函数 f(x) 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 内可导,f(x) > 0, $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = 1$,

且满足
$$\lim_{h\to 0}\left\lceil\frac{f\left(x+hx\right)}{f\left(x\right)}\right\rceil^{\frac{1}{h}}=e^{\frac{1}{x}},$$
 求 $f\left(x\right)$.

解 设
$$y = \left\lceil \frac{f(x + hx)}{f(x)} \right\rceil^{\frac{1}{h}}$$
, 则 $\ln y = \frac{1}{h} \ln \frac{f(x + hx)}{f(x)}$,

$$\lim_{h\to 0} \ln y = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{1}{h} \ln \frac{f(x+hx)}{f(x)} = x \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{\ln f(x+hx) - \ln f(x)}{hx}$$

$$=x\left[\ln f(x)\right]',$$

$$\lim_{h\to 0} \left\lceil \frac{f\left(x+hx\right)}{f\left(x\right)} \right\rceil^{\frac{1}{h}} = e^{x\left[\ln f\left(x\right)\right]'} = e^{\frac{1}{x}}, \quad \mathbb{R}[x] \left[\ln f\left(x\right)\right]' = \frac{1}{x}.$$

$$\left[\ln f\left(x\right)\right]' = \frac{1}{x^2}, \quad \ln f\left(x\right) = -\frac{1}{x} + C, \qquad 由于 \lim_{x \to +\infty} f\left(x\right) = 1,$$
贝 $C = 0$. 所以 $f\left(x\right) = e^{-\frac{1}{x}}$.