

## 第五章 导数和微分

## §1 导数的概念

1. 已知直线运动方程为  $s = 10t + 5t^2$ , 分别令  $\Delta t = 1, 0.1, 0.01$ , 求从  $t = 4$  至  $t = 4 + \Delta t$ , 这一段时间内运动的平均速度及  $t = 4$  时的瞬时速度.

解 设  $\Delta s$  是在  $\Delta t$  时间内的运动路程, 则

$$\frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t} = \frac{10(t + \Delta t) + 5(t + \Delta t)^2 - 10t - 5t^2}{\Delta t} = 10 + 10t + 5\Delta t$$

当  $t = 4$  时,  $\frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t} = 50 + 5\Delta t$ , 此即从  $t = 4$  到  $t = 4 + \Delta t$  之间的平均速度

当  $\Delta t = 1$  时,  $\frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t} = 55$ ; 当  $\Delta t = 0.1$  时  $\frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t} = 50.5$ ; 当  $\Delta t = 0.01$  时  $\frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t} = 50.05$ . 其瞬时速度为  $\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} (50 + 5\Delta t) = 50$

2. 等速旋转的角速度等于旋转角与对应时间的比, 试由此给出变速旋转的角速度的定义.

解 设  $t_0$  为任一确定时刻,  $t_0$  到  $t$  转过的角度为  $\Delta\theta$ . 记  $\Delta t = t - t_0$ , 则在  $\Delta t$  时间内, 旋转的平均角度为  $\omega = \frac{\Delta\theta}{\Delta t}$ . 若  $\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta\theta}{\Delta t}$  存在, 则此极限可定义为变速旋转在  $t_0$  时刻的角速度.

3. 设  $f(x_0) = 0, f'(x_0) = 4$ , 试求极限  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x)}{\Delta x}$

解 由题设  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = 4$ , 而  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = 0$

故  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x)}{\Delta x} = 4$

4. 设  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \geq 3 \\ ax + b, & x < 3 \end{cases}$  试确定  $a, b$  的值, 使  $f$  在  $x = 3$  处可导.

解 由于当  $f$  在  $x = 3$  处可导时,  $f$  必在  $x = 3$  处连续, 于是必有  $f(3-0) = f(3+0)$ , 即  $9 = 3a + b$ . 又  $f'_+(3) = 6, f'_-(3) = a$ , 故  $f$  在  $x = 3$  处可导时  $a = 6$ , 从而  $b = -9$ .

5. 试确定曲线  $y = \ln x$  上哪些点的切线平行于下列直线:

(1)  $y = x - 1$  (2)  $y = 2x - 3$

解 (1) 设  $(x_0, y_0)$  处  $y = \ln x$  的切线平行于  $y = x - 1$ , 则在该点处的斜率相等. 即  $(\ln x)'|_{x_0} = 1$ . 可见  $x_0 = 1$ , 从而  $y_0 = 0$ . 故在  $(1, 0)$  处  $y = \ln x$  的切线平行于  $y = x - 1$ .

(2) 由  $\frac{1}{x} = 2$  得  $x = \frac{1}{2}$ . 代入  $y = \ln x$  中得  $y = -\ln 2$ . 所以在  $(\frac{1}{2}, -\ln 2)$  处  $y = \ln x$  的切线平行于  $y = 2x - 3$ .

6. 求下列曲线在指定点  $P$  的切线方程与法线方程.

(1)  $y = \frac{x^2}{4}, P(2, 1); (2) y = \cos x, P(0, 1)$

解 (1) 因  $y' = \frac{x}{2}$   $y'(2) = 1$  故切线方程  $y - 1 = x - 2$  即  $y = x - 1$ , 法线方程为  $y - 1 = -(x - 2)$ , 即  $y = 3 - x$

(2) 因  $y' = -\sin x, y'(0) = 0$  故切线方程为  $y = 1$ , 法线方程为  $x = 0$

7. 求下列函数的导函数:

(1)  $f(x) = |x|^3; (2) f(x) = \begin{cases} x + 1 & x \geq 0, \\ 1 & x < 0. \end{cases}$

解 (1) 因  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3, & x \geq 0 \\ -x^3, & x < 0 \end{cases}$  从而当  $x > 0$  时  $f'(x) = 3x^2$ ,

当  $x < 0$  时,  $f'(x) = -3x^2$ , 当  $x = 0$  时, 由  $f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^3 - 0}{x} = 0$ ,

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-x^3 - 0}{x} = 0 \text{ 得 } f'(0) = 0$$

$$\text{故 } f'(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2, & x \geq 0 \\ -3x^2, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

(2) 当  $x > 0$  时,  $f'(x) = 1$ , 当  $x < 0$  时,  $f'(x) = 0$

$$\text{当 } x = 0 \text{ 时 } f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x+1-1}{x} = 1$$

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1-1}{x} = 0, \text{ 由于 } f'_+(0) \neq f'_-(0),$$

所以,  $f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  不可导, 故  $f'(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$

$$8. \text{ 设函数 } f(x) = \begin{cases} x^m \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases} \quad (m \text{ 为正整数})$$

试问: (1)  $m$  等于何值时,  $f$  在  $x = 0$  连续;

(2)  $m$  等于何值时,  $f$  在  $x = 0$  可导;

(3)  $m$  等于何值时,  $f'$  在  $x = 0$  连续.

解 (1) 当  $m$  为任意正整数时, 都有  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^m \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0 = f(0)$ .

因此, 当  $m$  为任意正整数时,  $f$  在  $x = 0$  连续.

$$(2) \text{ 当 } m \text{ 为大于 } 1 \text{ 的正整数时, 有 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{m-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0. \text{ 这时, } f \text{ 在 } x = 0 \text{ 处可导, 且 } f'(0) = 0.$$

当  $m = 1$  时  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{m-1} \sin \frac{1}{x}$  不存在. 故  $f$  在  $x = 0$  不可导

(3) 当  $m$  为大于 2 的正整数时, 若  $x \neq 0$ , 则

$$f'(x) = mx^{m-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} + x^m \cos \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = x^{m-2} \left(mx \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}\right).$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{m-2} \left(mx \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}\right) = 0 = f'(0)$ . 故  $f'$  在  $x = 0$  连续.

当  $m = 2$  时, 因  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (mx \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x})$  不存在, 所以  $f'$  在  $x = 0$  不连续.

9. 求下列函数的稳定点

$$(1) f(x) = \sin x - \cos x \quad (2) f(x) = x - \ln x$$

解 (1)  $f'(x) = \cos x + \sin x$  令  $\cos x + \sin x = 0$

$$\therefore \sqrt{2}(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\cos x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin x) = 0 \quad \text{即} \quad \sqrt{2}\sin(\frac{\pi}{4} + x) = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{\pi}{4} + x = k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \therefore x = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \text{为稳定点} (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$(2) f'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x}, \text{ 令 } 1 - \frac{1}{x} = 0 \quad \therefore x = 1 \text{ 为稳定点}$$

10. 设函数  $f$  在点  $x_0$  存在左右导数, 试证  $f$  在点  $x_0$  连续.

证 因  $f'_+(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$ , 由无穷小量概念, 有

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = f'_+(x_0) + \alpha, \text{ 其中 } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \alpha = 0. \text{ 于是 } f(x) - f(x_0)$$

$= f'_+(x_0)(x - x_0) + \alpha(x - x_0) \rightarrow 0 (x \rightarrow x_0^+)$ , 故  $f$  在  $x_0$  是右连续的. 同理可证  $f$  在  $x_0$  是左连续的. 因而  $f$  在  $x_0$  连续.

$$11. \text{ 设 } g(0) = g'(0) = 0, f(x) = \begin{cases} g(x) \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{求 } f'(0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } f'(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) \sin \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) \sin \frac{1}{x} - g(0) \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - g(0)}{x} \sin \frac{1}{x}, \text{ 由于 } \sin \frac{1}{x} \text{ 是有界量.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - g(0)}{x} = g'(0) = 0, \text{ 所以 } f'(0) = 0$$

12. 设  $f$  是定义在  $\mathbb{R}$  上的函数, 且对任何  $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ , 都有  $f(x_1 + x_2) = f(x_1) \cdot f(x_2)$ , 若  $f'(0) = 1$  证明对任何  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ , 都有  $f'(x) = f(x)$ .

证 由于  $f(x_1 + x_2) = f(x_1) \cdot f(x_2)$  对一切  $x_1, x_2 \in R$  成立, 于是对任意  $x \in R$ , 有  $f(x) = f(x)f(0)$  若  $f(x) \equiv 0$  则结论成立.

若  $f(x) \not\equiv 0$ , 则  $f(0) = 1$  于是对任一  $x \in R$

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

13. 证明: 若  $f'(x_0)$  存在, 则

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0 - \Delta x)}{\Delta x} = 2f'(x_0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0 - \Delta x)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) + f(x_0) - f(x_0 - \Delta x)}{\Delta x} \\ &= f'(x_0) + f'(x_0) = 2f'(x_0) \end{aligned}$$

14. 证明: 若函数  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 且  $f(a) = f(b) = k$ ,  $f'_+(a) \cdot f'_-(b) > 0$ , 则在  $(a, b)$  内至少有一点  $\xi$ , 使  $f(\xi) = k$

证 不妨设  $f'_+(a) > 0$   $f'_-(b) > 0$ . 即  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x) - k}{x - a} > 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} \frac{f(x) - f(b)}{x - b} = \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} \frac{f(x) - k}{x - b} > 0$ ; 由极限保号性质, 分别存在  $\delta_1 > 0, \delta_2 > 0$ , 使得

当  $x \in U_+^\circ(a, \delta_1)$  时,  $\frac{f(x) - k}{x - a} > 0$  即  $f(x) > k$

当  $x \in U_-^\circ(b, \delta_2)$  时,  $\frac{f(x) - k}{x - b} > 0$  即  $f(x) < k$

取  $x_1 \in U_+^\circ(a, \delta_1), x_2 \in U_-^\circ(b, \delta_2), x_1 < x_2$  则

$f(x_1) > k, f(x_2) < k$ .

因  $f$  在  $[x_1, x_2]$  上连续, 由介值定理知: 至少存在一点  $\xi \in (x_1, x_2) \subset (a, b)$ , 使得  $f(\xi) = k$ .

15. (图 5-1) 设有一吊桥, 其铁链成抛物线型, 两端系于相距 100 米高度相同的支柱上, 铁链之最低点在悬点下 10 米处, 求铁链与支柱所成之角.

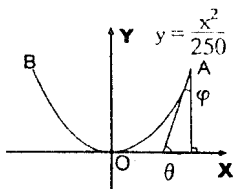


图 5-1

解 取铁链最低点处切线为  $x$  轴, 法线为  $y$  轴. 1 米为单位长, 则铁链方程是  $y = \frac{1}{250}x^2$  悬点坐

标为  $A(50, 10)$   $B(-50, 10)$ . 因  $y' = \frac{2x}{250} = \frac{x}{125}$ . 这

样铁链在  $A$  点的切线斜率为  $y'(50) = \frac{2}{5}$  倾斜角  $\theta = \arctan \frac{2}{5}$ , 于是铁

链在  $A$  点与支柱的夹角是  $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \frac{2}{5}$ , 在  $B$  点的夹角相同.

16. (图 5-2) 在曲线  $y = x^3$  上取一点  $P$ , 过  $P$  的切线与该曲线交于  $Q$ , 证明: 曲线在  $Q$  处的切线斜率恰好是在  $P$  处切线斜率的四倍.

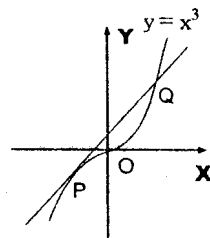


图 5-2

证: 设  $P$  点坐标为  $(x_0, x_0^3)$   $Q$  点坐标为  $(x_1, x_1^3)$  由  $y' = 3x^2$  知  $y'(x_0) = 3x_0^2$ , 过  $P$  点曲线的切线方程为  $y - x_0^3 = 3x_0^2(x - x_0)$ , 又  $Q$  点也在切线上, 故有  $x_1^3 - x_0^3 = 3x_0^2(x_1 - x_0)$ . 从而  $x_1 = -2x_0$ . 于是:  $y'(-2x_0) = 12x_0^2 = 4y'(x_0)$ .

可见曲线在  $Q$  处的切线斜率的四倍.

## § 2 求导法则

1. 求下列函数在指定点的导数

(1) 设  $f(x) = 3x^4 + 2x^3 + 5$  求  $f'(0), f'(1)$ ;

(2) 设  $f(x) = \frac{x}{\cos x}$ , 求  $f'(0), f'(\pi)$ ;

(3) 设  $f(x) = \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{x}}$  求  $f'(x), f'(1), f'(4)$ .

解 (1)  $f'(x) = 12x^3 + 6x^2$   $f'(0) = 0$   $f'(1) = 18$

$$(2) f'(x) = \frac{\cos x + x \sin x}{\cos^2 x}, f'(0) = 1, f'(\pi) = -1$$

$$(3) f'(x) = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{x}\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}}, f'(1) = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}, f'(4) = \frac{1}{8\sqrt{3}}$$

2. 求下列函数的导数

$$(1) y = 3x^2 + 2$$

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

$$(3) y = x^n + nx$$

$$(4) y = \frac{x}{m} + \frac{m}{x} + 2\sqrt{x} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$(5) y = x^3 \log_3 x$$

$$(6) y = e^x \cos x$$

$$(7) y = (x^2 + 1)(3x - 1)(1 - x^3) \quad (8) y = \frac{\tan x}{x}$$

$$(9) y = \frac{x}{1 - \cos x}$$

$$(10) y = \frac{1 + \ln x}{1 - \ln x}$$

$$(11) y = (\sqrt{x} + 1) \arctan x$$

$$(12) y = \frac{1+x^2}{\sin x + \cos x}$$

解 (1)  $y' = 6x$

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

$$(3) y' = nx^{n-1} + n = n(x^{n-1} + 1) \quad (4) y' = \frac{1}{m} - \frac{m}{x^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}}$$

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

$$(6) y' = e^x \cos x - e^x \sin x = e^x (\cos x - \sin x)$$

$$(7) y = -3x^6 + x^5 - 3x^4 + 4x^3 - x^2 + 3x - 1$$

$$y' = -18x^5 + 5x^4 - 12x^3 + 12x^2 - 2x + 3$$

$$(8) y' = \frac{x \sec^2 x - \tan x}{x^2} \quad (9) y' = \frac{1 - \cos x - x \sin x}{(1 - \cos x)^2}$$

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

$$(11) y' = \frac{\arctan x}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{1+x^2}$$

$$(12) y' = \frac{2x(\sin x + \cos x) - (1+x^2)(\cos x - \sin x)}{(\cos x + \sin x)^2}$$

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

3. 求下列函数的导数

$$(1) y = x\sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$(2) y = (x^2 - 1)^3$$

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

$$(4) y = \ln(\ln x)$$

$$(5) y = \ln(\sin x)$$

$$(6) y = \lg(x^2 + x + 1)$$

$$(7) y = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$$

$$(8) y = \ln \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}}$$

$$(9) y = (\sin x + \cos x)^3$$

$$(10) y = \cos^3 4x$$

$$(11) y = \sin \sqrt{1+x^2}$$

$$(12) y = (\sin x^2)^3$$

$$(13) y = \arcsin \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(14) y = (\arctan x^3)^2$$

$$(15) y = \operatorname{arccot} \frac{1+x}{1-x}$$

$$(16) y = \arcsin(\sin^2 x)$$

$$(17) y = e^{x+1}$$

$$(18) y = 2^{\sin x}$$

$$(19) y = x^{\sin x}$$

$$(20) y = x^x$$

$$(21) y = e^{-x} \sin 2x$$

$$(22) y = \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}$$

$$(23) y = \sin(\sin(\sin x))$$

$$(24) y = \sin \left[ \frac{x}{\sin \left( \frac{x}{\sin x} \right)} \right]$$

$$(25) y = (x - a_1)^{a_1} (x - a_2)^{a_2} \cdots (x - a_n)^{a_n}$$

$$(26) y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \arcsin \frac{a \sin x + b}{a + b \sin x}$$

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



$$(2)y' = 3(x^2 - 1)^2 \cdot 2x = 6x(x^2 - 1)^2$$

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

$$(4)y' = \frac{1}{x \ln x} \quad (5)y' = \frac{\cot x}{\sin x} = \cot x \quad (6)y' = \frac{2x+1}{(x^2+x+1)\ln 10}$$

$$(7)y' = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2+1}} \left(1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

$$(8)y = \ln \frac{(\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x})^2}{2x} = \ln \frac{1 - \sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \\ = \ln(1 - \sqrt{1-x^2}) - \ln x$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{1 - \sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$(9)y' = 3(\sin x + \cos x)^2(\cos x - \sin x) = 3\cos 2x(\sin x + \cos x)$$

$$(10)y' = 3\cos^2 4x \cdot (-\sin 4x) \cdot 4 = -6\cos 4x \sin 8x$$

$$(11)y' = \cos \sqrt{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{x \cos \sqrt{1+x^2}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$(12)y' = 3(\sin x^2)^2 \cos x^2 \cdot 2x = 6x \cos x^2 (\sin x^2)^2$$

$$(13)y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{1}{x})^2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = -\frac{1}{|x| \sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$(14)y' = 2\arctan x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{1 + (x^3)^2} \cdot 3x^2 = \frac{6x^2 \arctan x^3}{1 + x^6}$$

$$(15)y' = -\frac{1}{1 + (\frac{1+x}{1-x})^2} \cdot \frac{1-x+1+x}{(1-x)^2} = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$(16)y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (\sin^2 x)^2}} \cdot 2\sin x \cos x = \frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{1 - (\sin^2 x)^2}} \\ = \frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^4 x}}$$

$$(17)y' = e^{x+1} \quad (18)y' = 2^{\sin x} \cos x \ln 2$$

$$(19) y' = (e^{\sin x \ln x})' = e^{\sin x \ln x} (\cos x \ln x + \frac{1}{x} \sin x) \\ = x^{\sin x} (\cos x \ln x + \frac{\sin x}{x})$$

$$(20) \ln y = x^x \ln x \quad \frac{y'}{y} = (x^x)' \ln x + x^{x-1}$$

$$\text{又 } (x^x)' = x^x (\ln x + 1) \quad \text{故 } y' = x^x [x^x \ln x (\ln x + 1) + x^{x-1}]$$

$$(21) y' = e^{-x} \cdot (-1) \sin 2x + e^{-x} \cos 2x \cdot 2 = e^{-x} (2 \cos 2x - \sin 2x)$$

$$(22) y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}}} \cdot [1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}} (1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}})] \\ = \frac{4\sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}} + 2\sqrt{x+1}}{8\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}}}$$

$$(23) y' = \cos[\sin(\sin x)] \cos(\sin x) \cos x$$

$$(24) y' = \cos \left[ \frac{x}{\sin(\frac{x}{\sin x})} \right] \times \frac{\sin(\frac{x}{\sin x}) - x \cos(\frac{x}{\sin x}) \cdot \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{\sin^2 x}}{\sin^2(\frac{x}{\sin x})}$$

$$(25) \ln y = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \ln(x - a_i)$$

$$y' = y \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i}{x - a_i} = \prod_{i=1}^n (x - a_i)^{a_i} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i}{x - a_i}$$

$$(26) y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{a \sin x + b}{a + b \sin x})^2}} \\ \times \frac{a \cos x (a + b \sin x) - b \cos x (a \sin x + b)}{(a + b \sin x)^2} \\ = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2} \cos x}{|a + b \sin x| \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} |\cos x|} = \frac{\cos x}{|a + b \sin x| |\cos x|}$$

4. 对下列各函数计算  $f'(x)$ ,  $f'(x+1)$ ,  $f'(x-1)$ ;

$$(1) f(x) = x^3; (2) f(x+1) = x^3; (3) f(x-1) = x^3$$

$$\text{解 } (1) f'(x) = 3x^2, f'(x+1) = 3(x+1)^2, f'(x-1) = 3(x-1)^2$$

$$(2) f'(x+1) = 3x^2, f'(x) = 3(x-1)^2, f'(x-1) = 3(x-2)^2$$

$$(3) f'(x-1) = 3x^2, f'(x) = 3(x+1)^2, f'(x+1) = 3(x+2)^2$$

5. 已知  $g$  为可导函数,  $a$  为实数, 试求下列函数  $f$  的导数:

$$(1) f(x) = g(x + g(a)); (2) f(x) = g(x + g(x))$$

$$(3) f(x) = g(xg(a)); (4) f(x) = g(xg(x))$$

$$\text{解 } (1) f'(x) = g'(x + g(a)) \cdot (x + g(a))' = g'(x + g(a))$$

$$(2) f'(x) = g'(x + g(x)) \cdot (x + g(x))'$$

$$= g'(x + g(x)) \cdot (g'(x) + 1)$$

$$(3) f'(x) = g'(xg(a)) \cdot (xg(a))' = g'(xg(a)) \cdot g(a)$$

$$(4) f'(x) = g'(xg(x)) \cdot (xg(x))' = g'(xg(x)) \cdot (g(x) + xg'(x))$$

6. 设  $f$  为可导函数, 证明: 若  $x = 1$  时, 有  $\frac{d}{dx}f(x^2) = \frac{d}{dx}f^2(x)$

则必有  $f'(1) = 0$  或  $f(1) = 1$

$$\text{证: 由 } \frac{d}{dx}f(x^2) = 2xf'(x^2) \quad \frac{d}{dx}f^2(x) = 2f(x) \cdot f'(x)$$

有  $2f'(1) = 2f(1)f'(1), f'(1)(f(1) - 1) = 0$  所以  $f'(1) = 0$  或  $f(1) = 1$

7. 定义双曲函数如下:

$$\text{双曲正弦函数 } \operatorname{sh} x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}; \text{双曲余弦函数 } \operatorname{ch} x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\text{双曲正切函数 } \operatorname{th} x = \frac{\operatorname{sh} x}{\operatorname{ch} x}; \text{双曲余切函数 } \operatorname{coth} x = \frac{\operatorname{ch} x}{\operatorname{sh} x}$$

$$\text{证明: (1) } (\operatorname{sh} x)' = \operatorname{ch} x \quad (2) (\operatorname{ch} x)' = \operatorname{sh} x$$

$$(3) (\operatorname{th} x)' = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x} \quad (4) (\operatorname{coth} x)' = \frac{-1}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x}$$

$$\text{证 } (1) (\operatorname{sh} x)' = \left(\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}\right)' = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} = \operatorname{ch} x$$

$$(2) (\operatorname{ch} x)' = \left(\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}\right)' = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} = \operatorname{sh} x$$

$$(3) (\operatorname{th} x)' = \left(\frac{\operatorname{sh} x}{\operatorname{ch} x}\right)' = \frac{\operatorname{ch}^2 x - \operatorname{sh}^2 x}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x}$$

$$(\text{由定义知 } \operatorname{ch}^2 x - \operatorname{sh}^2 x = 1)$$

$$(4)(\operatorname{ch} x)' = \left(\frac{\operatorname{ch} x}{\operatorname{sh} x}\right)' = \frac{\operatorname{sh}^2 x - \operatorname{ch}^2 x}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x} = -\frac{1}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x}$$

8. 求下列函数的导数

$$(1)y = \operatorname{sh}^3 x \quad (2)y = \operatorname{ch}(\operatorname{sh} x) \quad (3)y = \ln(\operatorname{ch} x) \quad (4)y = \arctan(\operatorname{th} x)$$

$$\text{解} \quad (1)y' = 3\operatorname{sh}^2 x \operatorname{ch} x \quad (2)y' = \operatorname{sh}(\operatorname{sh} x) \operatorname{ch} x$$

$$(3)y' = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch} x} \operatorname{sh} x = \operatorname{th} x \quad (4)y' = \frac{1}{1 + \operatorname{th}^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x + \operatorname{sh}^2 x}$$

9. 以  $\operatorname{sh}^{-1} x, \operatorname{ch}^{-1} x, \operatorname{th}^{-1} x, \operatorname{coth}^{-1} x$  分别表示各双曲函数的反函数, 试求下列函数的导数.

$$(1)y = \operatorname{sh}^{-1} x \quad (2)y = \operatorname{ch}^{-1} x \quad (3)y = \operatorname{th}^{-1} x \quad (4)y = \operatorname{coth}^{-1} x$$

$$(5)y = \operatorname{th}^{-1} x - \operatorname{coth}^{-1} \frac{1}{x} \quad (6)y = \operatorname{sh}^{-1}(\tan x)$$

$$\text{解} \quad (1)y' = \frac{1}{(\operatorname{sh} y)'} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch} y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \operatorname{sh}^2 y}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}$$

$$(2)y' = \frac{1}{(\operatorname{ch} y)'} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\operatorname{ch}^2 y - 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

$$(3)y' = \frac{1}{(\operatorname{th} y)'} = \operatorname{ch}^2 y = \frac{\operatorname{ch}^2 y}{\operatorname{ch}^2 y - \operatorname{sh}^2 y} = \frac{1}{1 - \operatorname{th}^2 y}$$

$$(4)y' = \frac{1}{(\operatorname{cth} y)'} = -\operatorname{sh}^2 y = -\frac{\operatorname{sh}^2 y}{\operatorname{ch}^2 y - \operatorname{sh}^2 y}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - \operatorname{cth}^2 y} = \frac{1}{1 - x^2} \quad (|x| > 1)$$

$$(5)y' = \frac{1}{1 - x^2} - \frac{1}{1 - (\frac{1}{x})^2} \cdot \left(\frac{-1}{x^2}\right) = \frac{1}{1 - x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} = 0$$

$$(6)y' = \frac{\sec^2 x}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x}} = \frac{\sec^2 x}{|\sec x|} = |\sec x|$$

### § 3 参变量函数的导数

1. 求下列由参量方程所确定的导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ :

$$(1) \begin{cases} x = \cos^4 t \\ y = \sin^4 t \end{cases} \text{ 在 } t = 0, \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 处} \quad (2) \begin{cases} x = \frac{t}{1+t} \\ y = \frac{1-t}{1+t} \end{cases} \text{ 在 } t > 0 \text{ 处}$$

解 (1)  $\frac{dx}{dt} = -4\cos^3 t \sin t, \frac{dy}{dx} = 4\sin^3 t \cos t, \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4\sin^3 t \cos t}{-4\cos^3 t \sin t}$   
 $= -\tan^2 t, \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=0} = 0 \quad \text{在 } t = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 处导数不存在.}$

(2)  $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{(1+t)^2}, \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{-2}{(1+t)^2}, \frac{dy}{dx} = -2$  即在  $t > 0$  的任意点处的导数为  $-2$

2. 设  $\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases}$ , 求  $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}}, \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=\pi}$

解  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sin t}{1 - \cos t}, \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=\pi} = 0$

3. 设曲线方程  $x = 1 - t^2, y = t - t^2$ , 求它在下列点处的切线方程与法线方程.

(1)  $t = 1 \quad (2) t = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

解 (1)  $t = 1$  时  $x = 0, y = 0 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=1} = \frac{1-2t}{-2t} \Big|_{t=1} = \frac{1}{2}$

得切线方程为  $y = \frac{1}{2}x$  法线方程为  $y = -2x$

(2)  $t = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  时,  $x = \frac{1}{2}, y = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}, \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{1-2t}{-2t} \Big|_{t=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2}$  得

切线方程为  $2y - (2 - \sqrt{2})x = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2} - 2$

法线方程为  $2x + (2 - \sqrt{2})y = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2} - 1.$

4. 证明曲线  $\begin{cases} x = a(\cos t + t \sin t) \\ y = a(\sin t - t \cos t) \end{cases}$  上任一点的法线到原点距离等于  $a$ .

证:  $t$  处切线斜率为  $k_{\text{切}} = \frac{a(\cos t + t \sin t - \cos t)}{a(-\sin t + \sin t + t \cos t)} = \tan t$

设  $P(x_0, y_0) = (x(t_0), y(t_0))$  是曲线上任一点. 则过  $P(x_0, y_0)$  的法线方程为

$$y - a(\sin t_0 - t_0 \cos t_0) = -\frac{1}{\tan t_0} [x - a(\cos t_0 + t_0 \sin t_0)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即: } y + x \cot t_0 &= a(\sin t_0 + t_0 \cos t_0) + a\left(\frac{\cos^2 t_0}{\sin t_0} + t_0 \cos t_0\right) \\ &= a\left(\sin t_0 + \frac{\cos^2 t_0}{\sin t_0}\right) = \frac{a}{\sin t_0}, \text{ 于是有 } x \cos t_0 + y \sin t_0 - a = 0 \end{aligned}$$

由法线式方程意义可知, 它与原点距离为常数  $a$ .

5. 证明: 圆  $r = 2a \sin \theta (a > 0)$  上任一点的切线与向径的夹角等于向径的极角.

证 设圆上任一点的切线与向径的夹角为  $\varphi$ . 由本节(5)式知

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{r'(\theta)}{r(\theta)}, \text{ 而 } r'(\theta) = 2a \cos \theta, \text{ 于是有 } \tan \varphi = \frac{2a \sin \theta}{2a \cos \theta} = \tan \theta$$

因  $0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi$  故  $\varphi = \theta$  这表明圆  $r = 2a \sin \theta$  上任一点的切线与向径的夹角等于向径的极角.

6. 求心形线  $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$  的切线与切点向径之间的夹角.

解 设该曲线的切线与切点向径之间的夹角为  $\alpha$ , 则

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{r'(\varphi)}{r(\varphi)} = \frac{a(1 + \cos \varphi)}{-a \sin \varphi} = -\frac{1 + \cos \varphi}{\sin \varphi} = -\cot \frac{\varphi}{2}$$

$$\text{所以 } \alpha = \arctan(-\cot \frac{\varphi}{2}) = -\arctan(\cot \frac{\varphi}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}(\varphi - \pi)$$

## § 4 高阶导数

1. 求下列函数在指定点的高阶导数

$$(1) f(x) = 3x^3 + 4x^2 - 5x - 9 \quad \text{求 } f''(1), f'''(1), f^{(4)}(1);$$

$$(2) f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \quad \text{求 } f''(0), f''(1), f''(-1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } (1) f'(x) &= 9x^2 + 8x - 5, f''(x) = 18x + 8, f'''(x) = 18, \\ f^{(4)}(x) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) f'(x) = (1+x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}, f''(x) = -3x(1+x^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$f''(0) = 0, f''(1) = -\frac{3}{4\sqrt{2}}, f'''(-1) = \frac{3}{4\sqrt{2}}$$

2. 设函数  $f$  在点  $x = 1$  处二阶可导. 证明: 若  $f'(1) = 1$ ,  $f''(1) = 0$ , 则在  $x = 1$  处有

$$\frac{d}{dx}f(x^2) = \frac{d^2}{dx^2}f^2(x)$$

证: 即证在  $x = 1$  处有  $(f(x^2))' = (f^2(x))''$ .

由于  $(f(x^2))' = 2xf'(x^2)$ ,

$$(f^2(x))'' = (2f(x)f'(x))' = 2[(f'(x))^2 + f(x)f''(x)]$$

将  $f'(1) = 1$  与  $f''(1) = 0$  代入, 易见等式成立.

3. 求下列函数的高阶导数:

$$(1) f(x) = x \ln x \text{ 求 } f''(x); (2) f(x) = e^{-x^2} \text{ 求 } f'''(x)$$

$$(3) f(x) = \ln(1+x) \text{ 求 } f^{(5)}(x); (4) f(x) = x^3 e^x \text{ 求 } f^{(10)}(x)$$

$$\text{解 } (1) f'(x) = \ln x + 1 \quad f''(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(2) f'(x) = -2xe^{-x^2}, f''(x) = -2e^{-x^2} + 4x^2e^{-x^2}$$

$$f'''(x) = 4xe^{-x^2} + 8xe^{-x^2} - 8x^3e^{-x^2} = 4xe^{-x^2}(3 - 2x^2)$$

$$(3) f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} \quad f''(x) = -\frac{1}{(1+x)^2} \quad f'''(x) = \frac{2!}{(1+x)^3}$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = -\frac{3!}{(1+x)^4} \quad f^{(5)}(x) = \frac{4!}{(1+x)^5}$$

$$(4) \text{ 由莱布尼兹公式 } f^{(10)}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{10} C_{10}^k (x^3)^{(k)} (e^x)^{(10-k)} \\ = e^x (x^3 + 30x^2 + 270x + 720)$$

4. 设  $f$  为二阶可导函数, 求下列各函数的二阶导数

$$(1) y = f(\ln x); (2) y = f(x^n), n \in N_+; (3) y = f(f(x)).$$

$$\text{解 } (1) y' = \frac{1}{x} f'(\ln x) \quad y'' = -\frac{1}{x^2} f'(\ln x) + \frac{1}{x^2} f''(\ln x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{x^2}(f''(\ln x) - f'(\ln x))$$

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

$$(3) y' = f'(f(x))f'(x) \quad y'' = f''(f(x))(f'(x))^2 + f'(f(x))f''(x)$$

5. 求下列函数的  $n$  阶导数.

$$(1) y = \ln x; (2) y = a^x (a > 0, a \neq 1); (3) y = \frac{1}{x(1-x)};$$

$$(4) y = \frac{\ln x}{x}; (5) f(x) = \frac{x^n}{1-x}; (6) y = e^{ax} \sin bx (a, b \text{ 均为实数})$$

$$\text{解} \quad (1) y' = \frac{1}{x}, y'' = -\frac{1}{x^2}, y''' = \frac{2!}{x^3}, \dots, y^{(n)} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{x^n}, n = 1, 2, \dots,$$

$$(2) y' = a^x \ln a, y'' = a^x (\ln a)^2, \dots, y^{(n)} = a^x (\ln a)^n, n = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$(3) y = \frac{1}{x(1-x)} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{1-x} \quad \text{而} \quad \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{(n)} = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{x^{n+1}},$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)^{(n)} = \frac{n!}{(1-x)^{n+1}}$$

$$\text{所以 } y^{(n)} = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{(n)} + \left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)^{(n)} = n! \left( \frac{(-1)^n}{x^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{(1-x)^{n+1}} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) y^{(n)} &= \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (\ln x)^{(k)} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{(n-k)} = (-1)^n n! x^{-(n+1)} \ln x \\ &+ \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \cdot \frac{(-1)^{n-k} (n-k)!}{x^{n-k+1}} \cdot \frac{(-1)^{k-1} (k-1)!}{x^k} \\ &= \frac{(-1)^n n!}{x^{n+1}} \ln x + \frac{(-1)^{n-1} n!}{x^{n+1}} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{x^{n+1}} \left( \ln x - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) f^{(n)}(x) &= \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (x^n)^{(k)} \left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)^{(n-k)} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \cdot n(n-1)\cdots(n-k+1) x^{n-k} \cdot \frac{(n-k)!}{(1-x)^{n-k+1}} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n! \cdot n!}{k!(n-k)!} \frac{x^{n-k}}{(1-x)^{n-k+1}} = \frac{n!}{1-x} \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k \frac{x^{n-k}}{(1-x)^{n-k}} \end{aligned}$$

(6) 应用归纳法

$$y' = ae^{ax} \sin bx + be^{ax} \cos bx = e^{ax} (a \sin bx + b \cos bx)$$



$$= (a^2 + b^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{ax} \sin(bx + \varphi), \text{ 其中 } \varphi = \arctan \frac{b}{a},$$

$$y'' = (a^2 + b^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} [e^{ax} a \sin(bx + \varphi) + e^{ax} b \cos(bx + \varphi)] \\ = (a^2 + b^2) e^{ax} \sin(bx + 2\varphi)$$

$$\text{设 } y^{(n-1)} = (a^2 + b^2)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} e^{ax} \sin(bx + (n-1)\varphi)$$

$$\text{则 } y^{(n)} = (a^2 + b^2)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \{ a e^{ax} \sin[bx + (n-1)\varphi] \\ + b e^{ax} \cos[bx + (n-1)\varphi] \} = (a^2 + b^2)^{\frac{n}{2}} e^{ax} \sin(bx + n\varphi), n = 1, 2, \dots$$

6. 求由下列参量方程所确定的函数的二阶导数  $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$

$$(1) \begin{cases} x = a \cos^3 t \\ y = a \sin^3 t \end{cases} \quad (2) \begin{cases} x = e^t \cos t \\ y = e^t \sin t \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解 } (1) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3a \sin^2 t \cos t}{-3a \cos^2 t \sin t} = -\tan t \quad (t \neq \frac{2k+1}{2}\pi, k \text{ 为整数})$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx}(-\tan t) = \frac{(-\tan t)_t'}{x_t'} = \frac{-\frac{1}{\cos^2 t}}{-3a \cos^2 t \sin t} = \frac{1}{3a \sin t \cos^4 t}$$

$$(2) \text{ 方法一: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sin t + \cos t}{\cos t - \sin t}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\sin t + \cos t}{\cos t - \sin t} \right) = \frac{2}{(\cos t - \sin t)^2} / e^t (\cos t - \sin t)$$

$$= \frac{2}{e^t (\cos t - \sin t)^3}$$

$$\text{方法二: } \frac{dx}{dt} = e^t (\cos t - \sin t), \frac{dy}{dt} = e^t (\cos t + \sin t),$$

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

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{2}{e^t (\cos t - \sin t)^3}$$

7. 研究函数  $f(x) = |x^3|$  在  $x = 0$  处的各阶导数

$$\text{解 } \text{因 } f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3, & x \geq 0 \\ -x^3, & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^3 - 0}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^2 = 0$$

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-x^3 - 0}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (-x^2) = 0 \quad \text{故 } f'(0) = 0$$

又因  $x > 0$  时,  $f'(x) = 3x^2$ ;  $x < 0$  时,  $f'(x) = -3x^2$

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

$$f''_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-3x^2 - 0}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (-3x) = 0, \text{ 故 } f''(0) = 0$$

当  $x > 0$  时,  $f''(x) = 6x$ ,  $x < 0$  时,  $f''(x) = -6x$

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

可见  $f'''(x)$  在  $x = 0$  时不存在.

于是, 当  $n \leq 2$  时,  $f^{(n)}(0) = 0$ , 当  $n > 2$  时,  $f^{(n)}(0)$  不存在.

8. 设函数  $y = f(x)$  在点  $x$  二阶可导, 且  $f'(x) \neq 0$ . 若  $f(x)$  存在反函数  $x = f^{-1}(y)$ , 试用  $f'(x)$ ,  $f''(x)$  以及  $f'''(x)$  表示  $(f^{-1})'''(y)$

$$\text{解 } x' = \frac{1}{f'(x)}, x'' = -\frac{1}{[f'(x)]^2} \frac{df'(x)}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{f''(x)}{[f'(x)]^3}$$

$$x''' = -\frac{f'''(x) \cdot \frac{1}{f'(x)} [f'(x)]^3 - 3[f'(x)]^2 \cdot f''(x) \cdot \frac{1}{f'(x)} \cdot f'(x)}{[f'(x)]^6}$$

$$= -\frac{f'(x)f'''(x) - 3[f''(x)]^2}{[f'(x)]^5} = \frac{3[f''(x)]^2 - f'(x)f'''(x)}{[f'(x)]^5}$$

9. 设  $y = \arctan x$  (1) 证明它满足方程  $(1+x^2)y'' + 2xy' = 0$

(2) 求  $y^{(n)}|_{x=0}$

证: (1)  $y' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ , 即  $(1+x^2)y' = 1$  两边关于  $x$  求得

$$(1+x^2)y'' + 2xy' = 0 \quad \text{①}$$

$$(2) \text{ 因 } ((1+x^2)y'')^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (1+x^2)^{(k)} y^{(n-k+2)}$$

$$= (1+x^2)y^{(n+2)} + 2nxy^{(n+1)} + n(n-1)y^{(n)} \quad \text{②}$$

$$(2xy')^{(n)} = 2 \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k x^{(k)} y^{(n-k+1)} = 2xy^{(n+1)} + 2ny^{(n)} \quad \text{③}$$

由①②③得

$$(1+x^2)y^{(n+2)} + 2x(n+1)y^{(n+1)} + n(n+1)y^{(n)} = 0$$

令  $x=0$  得  $y^{(n+2)}(0) = -n(n+1)y^{(n)}(0)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } y^{(n)} &= -(n-1)(n-2)y^{(n-2)}(0) \quad (n > 2) \\ &= (n-1)(n-2)(n-3)(n-4)y^{(n-4)}(0) = \cdots, \end{aligned}$$

由于  $y''(0) = 0 \quad y'(0) = 1$

$$\text{因此 } y^{(n)}(0) = \begin{cases} 0 & n = 2k \\ (-1)^k(2k)! & n = 2k+1 \end{cases}$$

10. 设  $y = \arcsin x$

(1) 证明它满足方程  $(1-x^2)y^{(n+2)} - (2n+1)xy^{(n+1)} - n^2y^{(n)} = 0$

(2) 求  $y^{(n)}|_{x=0}$

证: (1) 由  $y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \quad y'' = \frac{x}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$

得  $(1-x^2)y'' - xy' = 0$ , 由莱布尼兹公式有

$$(1-x^2)y^{(n+2)} - 2nxy^{(n+1)} - n(n-1)y^{(n)} - xy^{(n+1)} - ny^{(n)} = 0$$

即:  $(1-x^2)y^{(n+2)} - (2n+1)xy^{(n+1)} - n^2y^{(n)} = 0 \quad (1)$

(2) 在(1)中, 令  $x=0$  得  $y^{(n+2)}(0) = n^2y^{(n)}(0)$ ,

而  $y''(0) = y^{(2k-2)}(0) = \cdots = y''(0) = 0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} y^{(2k+1)}(0) &= (2k-1)^2 y^{(2k-1)}(0) = \cdots = (2k-1)^2(2k-3)^2 \cdots 3^2 \cdot 1^2 y'(0) \\ &= [(2k-1)!!]^2, \quad (k=1, 2, \cdots) \end{aligned}$$

11. 证明 函数

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{在 } x=0 \text{ 处 } n \text{ 阶可导且 } f^{(n)}(0) = 0$$

其中  $n$  为任意正整数

证 当  $x \neq 0$  时,  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^3} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$

$$f''(x) = \left(-\frac{6}{x^4} + \frac{4}{x^6}\right) e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}, \cdots, f^{(n)}(x) = P_n(x) e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \quad (n=1, 2, \cdots)$$

式中  $P_n(Z)$  为  $Z$  的  $3n$  次多项式

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

$$\text{设 } f^{(n)}(0) = 0 \quad \text{则由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f^{(n)}(x) - f^{(n)}(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x} P_n\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}} = 0$$

可得  $f^{(n+1)}(0) = 0$ . 由引即得对任意正整数  $n$  都有  $f^{(n)}(0) = 0$

## § 5 微分

1. 若  $x = 1$ , 而  $\Delta x = 0.1, 0.01$ . 问对于  $y = x^2$ ,  $\Delta y$  与  $dy$  之差分别是多少?

$$\text{解 } \Delta y = (x + \Delta x)^2 - x^2 = 2x\Delta x + (\Delta x)^2 \quad dy = 2x \cdot \Delta x$$

$$\Delta y - dy = 2x\Delta x + (\Delta x)^2 - 2x\Delta x = (\Delta x)^2$$

$$\text{当 } \Delta x = 0.1 \text{ 时, } \Delta y - dy = 0.01;$$

$$\text{当 } \Delta x = 0.01 \text{ 时, } \Delta y - dy = 0.0001$$

2. 求下列函数微分

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

$$(2) y = x \ln x - x$$

$$(2) y = x^2 \cos 2x$$

$$(4) y = \frac{x}{1 - x^2}$$

$$(5) y = e^{ax} \sin bx$$

$$(6) y = \arcsin \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

$$\text{解 } (1) dy = (1 + 4x - x^2 + 4x^3) dx$$

$$(2) dy = \ln x dx \quad (3) dy = (2x \cos 2x - 2x^2 \sin 2x) dx$$

$$(4) dy = \frac{1 + x^2}{(1 - x^2)^2} dx$$

$$(5) dy = (ae^{ax} \sin bx + be^{ax} \cos bx) dx = e^{ax} (a \sin bx + b \cos bx) dx$$

$$(6) dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (1 - x^2)}} \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}\right) dx = -\frac{xdx}{|x| \sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

3. 求下列函数的高阶微分

$$(1) \text{ 设 } u(x) = \ln x, v(x) = e^x, \text{ 求 } d^3(uv), d^3\left(\frac{u}{v}\right);$$

(2) 设  $u(x) = e^{\frac{x}{2}}, v(x) = \cos 2x$ , 求  $d^3(uv), d^3(\frac{u}{v})$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad (1) d^3(uv) &= \sum_{k=0}^3 C_3^k (\ln x)^{(k)} (e^x)^{(3-k)} dx^3 \\ &= (e^x \ln x + \frac{3e^x}{x} - \frac{3e^x}{x^2} + \frac{2e^x}{x^3}) dx^3 \\ &= e^x (\ln x + \frac{3}{x} - \frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^3}) dx^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}d^3(\frac{u}{v}) &= \sum_{k=0}^3 C_3^k (\ln x)^{(k)} (e^{-x})^{(3-k)} dx^3 \\ &= [-e^{-x} \ln x + \frac{3}{x} e^{-x} + 3 \cdot (-\frac{1}{x^2}) e^{-x} \cdot (-1) + \frac{2}{x^3} e^{-x}] dx^3 \\ &= e^{-x} (-\ln x + \frac{3}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^3}) dx^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(2) d^3(uv) &= \sum_{k=0}^3 C_3^k (\cos 2x)^{(k)} (e^{\frac{x}{2}})^{(3-k)} dx^3 \\ &= (\frac{1}{8} e^{\frac{x}{2}} \cos 2x - 6 \sin 2x \cdot \frac{1}{4} e^{\frac{x}{2}} - 12 \cos 2x \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{x}{2}} + 8 \sin 2x \cdot e^{\frac{x}{2}}) dx^3 \\ d^3(\frac{u}{v}) &= \sum_{k=0}^3 C_3^k (e^{\frac{x}{2}})^{(k)} (\sec 2x)^{(3-k)} dx^3 \\ &= [\frac{1}{8} e^{\frac{x}{2}} \sec 2x + \frac{3}{4} e^{\frac{x}{2}} \cdot 2 \sec 2x \tan 2x + \frac{3}{2} e^{\frac{x}{2}} 4 \sec 2x (1 + 2 \tan^2 2x) \\ &\quad + e^{\frac{x}{2}} \cdot 8 \sec 2x \cdot \tan 2x (5 + 6 \tan^2 2x)] dx^3 \\ &= e^{\frac{x}{2}} \sec 2x (48 \tan^3 2x + 12 \tan^2 2x + \frac{83}{2} \tan 2x + \frac{49}{8}) dx^3\end{aligned}$$

4. 利用微分求近似值:

(1)  $\sqrt[3]{1.02}$ ; (2)  $\lg 11$ ; (3)  $\tan 45^\circ 10'$ ; (4)  $\sqrt{26}$

解 (1) 设  $f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{3}}, x_0 = 1, \Delta x = 0.02$ ,

由  $f(x_0 + \Delta x) \approx f(x_0) + f'(x_0) \Delta x$

$f(x_0) = 1, f'(x_0) = \frac{1}{3}$ , 得  $\sqrt[3]{1.02} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{3} \times 0.02 \approx 1.007$

(2) 设  $f(x) = \lg x, x_0 = 10, \Delta x = 1$ , 则  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x \ln 10}$ ,

$$f(x_0) = 1, f'(x_0) = \frac{1}{10 \ln 10}, \text{故 } \lg 11 \approx 1 + \frac{1}{10 \ln 10} \approx 1.0434$$

$$(3) \text{ 设 } f(x) = \tan x, x_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}, \Delta x = 10' = \frac{\pi}{1080}, \text{ 则}$$

$$f'(x) = \sec^2 x, f(x_0) = 1, f'(x_0) = 2.$$

$$\text{故 } \tan 45^\circ 10' \approx 1 + 2 \times \frac{\pi}{1080} = 1 + \frac{\pi}{540} \approx 1.0058$$

$$(4) \text{ 设 } f(x) = \sqrt{x}, x_0 = 25, \Delta x = 1, \text{ 则 } f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}},$$

$$f(x_0) = 5, f'(x_0) = \frac{1}{10}, \text{ 故 } \sqrt{26} \approx 5 + \frac{1}{10} = 5.1$$

5. 为了使计算出球的体积精确到 1%, 问度量半径为  $r$  时允许发生的相对误差至多应多少?

$$\text{解 设球体积为 } V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3, \text{ 则 } \Delta v \approx dv = v'(r)\Delta r = 4\pi r^2 \Delta r$$

$$\text{要使 } \left| \frac{\Delta V}{V} \right| \approx \left| \frac{dv}{v} \right| = \left| \frac{4\pi r^2 \Delta r}{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3} \right| = 3 \left| \frac{\Delta r}{r} \right| \leq 0.01.$$

$$\text{只需 } \left| \frac{\Delta r}{r} \right| \leq 0.01 \times \frac{1}{3} \approx 0.33\%$$

故测量半径为  $r$  时所允许发生的相对误差至多应是 0.33%

6. 检验一个半径为 2 米, 中心角  $55^\circ$  的工件面积(图 5-3), 现可直接测量其中心角或此角所对的弦长, 设量角最大误差为  $0.5^\circ$ , 量弦长最大误差为 3 毫米. 试问用哪一种方法检验的结果较为精确.

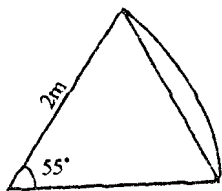


图 5-3

解 设弦长  $L = 2 \times 2 \times \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}$ , 其中  $\alpha$  为中心角,  $\Delta \alpha$  为量角误差. 当  $\alpha_0 = 55^\circ$  时所引起的弦长误差.

$$|\Delta L| \approx |dL| = \left| 2 \cos \frac{\alpha_0}{2} \right| |\Delta \alpha|,$$

量角时最大误差  $|\Delta \alpha| = 0.5^\circ = \frac{\pi}{360}$ , 于是由量角引起的弦长最大误

差.

$$|\Delta L| \approx |dL| = 2 \cos \frac{55^\circ}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{360} = 0.8870 \times \frac{\pi}{180} \approx 0.015(\text{米}) > 3(\text{毫米})$$

可见用直接测量此角所对弦长方法检验,其结果较为准确.

## 总练习题

1. 设  $y = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d}$ , 证明

$$(1) y' = \frac{1}{(cx+d)^2} \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} \quad (2) y^{(n)} = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{n! c^{n-1}}{(cx+d)^{n+1}} \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{证} \quad (1) y' = \frac{a(cx+d) - (ax+b)c}{(cx+d)^2} = \frac{1}{(cx+d)^2} \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(2) \text{ 由于 } \left( \frac{1}{(cx+d)^2} \right)^{(n-1)} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1} n! c^{n-1}}{(cx+d)^{n+1}}, \text{ 所以}$$

$$y^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^n n! c^{n-1}}{(cx+d)^{n+1}} \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}$$

2. 证明下列函数在  $x=0$  处不可导

$$(1) f(x) = x^{\frac{2}{3}} \quad (2) f(x) = |\ln|x-1||$$

$$\text{解} \quad (1) \text{ 因 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{-\frac{1}{3}} \text{ 不存在}$$

所以  $f(x) = x^{\frac{2}{3}}$  在  $x=0$  不可导

$$(2) f(x) = \begin{cases} \ln(x-1), & x \geq 2, \\ -\ln(x-1), & 1 < x < 2, \\ -\ln(1-x), & 0 < x < 1, \\ \ln(1-x), & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{因 } f_+'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\ln(1-x) - 0}{x}$$

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

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

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

而  $f_+'(0) \neq f_-'(0)$ , 所以  $f(x) = |\ln|x-1||$  在  $x=0$  不可导.

3. (1) 举出一个连续函数, 它仅在已知点  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  不可导

(2) 举出一个函数, 它仅在点  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  可导

解 (1)  $f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n |x - a_i|$  是  $R$  上的连续函数, 但它在点  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  不可导

(2) 设  $\varphi(x)$  在  $x = a_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$  处连续且  $\varphi(a_i) = 0$  则  $f(x) = |x - a_i| \varphi(x)$ , 仅在  $a_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$  可导.

4. 证明: (1) 可导的偶函数, 其导函数为奇函数

(2) 可导的奇函数, 其导函数为偶函数

(3) 可导的周期函数, 其导函数仍为周期函数

证: (1) 设  $f(x)$  为可导的偶函数, 则有  $f(-x) = f(x)$ . 对其两边求导得  $-f'(-x) = f'(x)$ , 所以  $f'(x)$  为奇函数.

(2) 设  $f(x)$  为可导的奇函数, 则有  $f(-x) = -f(x)$ . 对其两边求导得  $-f'(-x) = -f'(x)$ , 即  $f'(-x) = f'(x)$ , 所以  $f'(x)$  为偶函数.

(3) 设  $f(x)$  为可导的周期函数,  $T$  为周期, 则  $f(x+T) = f(x)$ , 两边求导即证.

5. 对下列命题, 若认为是正确的, 请给予证明. 若认为是错误的. 请举一反例予以否定.

(1) 设  $f = \varphi + \psi$ , 若  $f$  在点  $x_0$  可导, 则  $\varphi, \psi$  在点  $x_0$  可导

(2) 设  $f = \varphi + \psi$ , 若  $\varphi$  在点  $x_0$  可导,  $\psi$  在点  $x_0$  不可导, 则  $f$  在点  $x_0$  一定不可导

(3) 设  $f = \varphi \cdot \psi$ , 若  $f$  在点  $x_0$  可导, 则  $\varphi, \psi$  在点  $x_0$  可导

(4) 设  $f = \varphi \cdot \psi$ , 若  $\varphi$  在点  $x_0$  可导,  $\psi$  在点  $x_0$  不可导, 则  $f$  在点  $x_0$  一定不可导

解 (1) 错误. 如取  $\varphi = |x|, \psi = -|x|$ , 则  $f = 0$ , 易见  $f$  在



$x=0$  可导, 但  $\varphi, \psi$  都在  $x=0$  不可导.

(2) 正确. 事实上, 若  $f$  在  $x_0$  可导, 则由  $\psi = f - \varphi$  及导数运算法则知,  $\psi$  在点  $x_0$  可导, 矛盾.

(3) 错误. 如取  $\varphi = |x|, \psi = -|x|$ , 则有  $f = -x^2$ , 易见  $f$  在  $x=0$  可导. 而  $\varphi, \psi$  在  $x=0$  不可导.

(4) 错误. 如取  $\varphi = 0, \psi = -|x|$ , 则有  $f = 0$ . 而  $\varphi$  在  $x=0$  可导.  $\psi$  在  $x=0$  不可导, 但  $f$  在  $x=0$  可导.

6. 设  $\varphi(x)$  在点  $a$  连续,  $f(x) = |x-a|\varphi(x)$ , 求  $f'_-(a)$  和  $f'_+(a)$ , 问在什么条件下  $f'(a)$  存在?

解 因  $f(a) = |a-a|\varphi(a) = 0$ , 又  $\varphi(x)$  在  $x=a$  连续

$$\text{所以 } f'_+(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{|x-a|\varphi(x) - 0}{x-a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \varphi(x) = \varphi(a)$$

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

因此,  $f'(a)$  存在等价于  $\varphi(a) = 0$

7. 设  $f$  为可导函数, 求下列各函数的一阶导数

$$(1) y = f(e^x)e^{f(x)} \quad (2) y = f(f(f(x)))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } (1) y' &= f'(e^x)e^xe^{f(x)} + f(e^x)e^{f(x)}f'(x) \\ &= e^{f(x)}[f'(e^x)e^x + f(e^x)f'(x)] \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) y' = f'(f(f(x)))f'(f(x))f'(x)$$

8. 设  $\varphi, \psi$  为可导函数, 求  $y'$

$$(1) y = \sqrt{(\varphi(x))^2 + (\psi(x))^2} \quad (2) y = \arctan \frac{\varphi(x)}{\psi(x)}$$

$$(3) y = \log_{\varphi(x)} \psi(x) \quad (\varphi, \psi > 0, \varphi \neq 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } (1) y' &= \frac{2\varphi(x)\varphi'(x) + 2\psi(x)\psi'(x)}{2\sqrt{(\varphi(x))^2 + (\psi(x))^2}} \\ &= \frac{\varphi(x)\varphi'(x) + \psi(x)\psi'(x)}{\sqrt{(\varphi(x))^2 + (\psi(x))^2}} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\varphi'(x)\psi(x) - \varphi(x)\psi'(x)}{\varphi^2(x) + \psi^2(x)} \\
 (3) y' &= \left[ \frac{\ln\psi(x)}{\ln\varphi(x)} \right]' = \frac{\frac{\psi'(x)}{\psi(x)}\ln\varphi(x) - \frac{\varphi'(x)}{\varphi(x)}\ln\psi(x)}{(\ln\varphi(x))^2} \\
 &= \frac{\psi'(x)\varphi(x)\ln\varphi(x) - \psi(x)\varphi'(x)\ln\psi(x)}{\psi(x)\varphi(x)(\ln\varphi(x))^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

9. 设  $f_{ij}(x) (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$  为可导函数. 证明

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{d}{dx} \begin{vmatrix} f_{11}(x) & f_{12}(x) & \cdots & f_{1n}(x) \\ f_{21}(x) & f_{22}(x) & \cdots & f_{2n}(x) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ f_{n1}(x) & f_{n2}(x) & \cdots & f_{nn}(x) \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \sum_{k=1}^n \begin{vmatrix} f_{11}(x) & f_{12}(x) & \cdots & f_{1n}(x) \\ f_{21}(x) & f_{22}(x) & \cdots & f_{2n}(x) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ f_{k1}(x) & f_{k2}(x) & \cdots & f_{kn}(x) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ f_{n1}(x) & f_{n2}(x) & \cdots & f_{nn}(x) \end{vmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

并利用这个结果求  $F'(x)$

$$(1) F(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x-1 & 1 & 2 \\ -3 & x & 3 \\ -2 & -3 & x+1 \end{vmatrix} \quad (2) F(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 & x^3 \\ 1 & 2x & 3x^2 \\ 0 & 2 & 6x \end{vmatrix}$$

证: 由行列式定义知

$$|(f_{ij}(x))| = \sum_{(j_1, \dots, j_n)} (-1)^{\tau(j_1, \dots, j_n)} f_{1j_1}(x) f_{2j_2}(x) \cdots f_{nj_n}(x)$$

从而由导数性质知

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{d}{dx} |(f_{ij}(x))| \\
 &= \sum_{(j_1, \dots, j_n)} (-1)^{\tau(j_1, \dots, j_n)} \sum_{k=1}^n f_{j_1}(x) \cdots f_{k-1j_{k-1}}(x) f'_{kj_k}(x) f_{k+1j_{k+1}}(x) \cdots f_{nj_n}(x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{(j_1, \dots, j_n)} (-1)^{i_1, \dots, j_n} f_{j_1}(x) \cdots f_{j_{k-1}}(x) f_{j_k}'(x) f_{j_{k+1}}(x) \cdots f_{j_n}(x) \\
 &= \sum_{k=1}^n \begin{vmatrix} f_{11}(x) & f_{12}(x) & \cdots & f_{1n}(x) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ f_{k1}'(x) & f_{k2}'(x) & \cdots & f_{kn}'(x) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ f_{n1}(x) & f_{n2}(x) & \cdots & f_{nn}(x) \end{vmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

最后应用了行列式的定义.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) F'(x) &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & x & 3 \\ -2 & -3 & x+1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x-1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & -3 & x+1 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &\quad + \begin{vmatrix} x-1 & 1 & 2 \\ -3 & x & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3(x^2 + 5)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) F'(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2x & 3x^2 \\ 1 & 2x & 3x^2 \\ 0 & 2 & 6x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 & x^3 \\ 0 & 2 & 6x \\ 0 & 2 & 6x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 & x^3 \\ 1 & 2x & 3x^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 6x^2$$