

第二章 导数与微分

习 题 2.1 导数的概念

(A)

1. 设 $f'(x_0)$ 存在, 求下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 - h) - f(x_0)}{h}; \quad (2) \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0 - \Delta x)}{\Delta x}.$$

$$\text{解: } (1) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 - h) - f(x_0)}{h} = -\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 - h) - f(x_0)}{-h} = -f'(x_0).$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0 - \Delta x)}{\Delta x} &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) + f(x_0) - f(x_0 - \Delta x)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} - \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 - \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = f'(x_0) - [-f'(x_0)] = 2f'(x_0). \end{aligned}$$

2. 设 $f(x), g(x)$ 在点 $x=0$ 处可导, 且 $f(0) = g(0) = 0, g'(0) \neq 0$, 证明: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{f'(0)}{g'(0)}$.

$$\text{证: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{g(x) - g(0)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - g(0)}{x - 0}} = \frac{f'(0)}{g'(0)}.$$

3. 求下列函数的导数:

$$(1) y = \sqrt[3]{x^2}; \quad (2) y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}; \quad (3) y = \frac{x^2 \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^2}}{\sqrt{x^3}}.$$

$$\text{解: } (1) y' = (x^{\frac{2}{3}})' = \frac{2}{3} x^{-\frac{1}{3}}; \quad (2) y' = (x^{-\frac{1}{2}})' = -\frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{3}{2}}; \quad (3) y' = (x^{\frac{7}{6}})' = \frac{7}{6} x^{\frac{1}{6}}.$$

$$4. \text{ 设 } f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x < 0, \\ \ln(1+x), & x \geq 0. \end{cases} \text{ 求 } f'(0).$$

$$\text{解: } f'_+(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+h)}{h} = 1, \quad f'_-(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{h}{h} = 1,$$

所以 $f'(0) = 1$.

$$5. \text{ 设 } f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x < 0, \\ x^2, & x \geq 0, \end{cases} \text{ 求 } f'(x).$$

解: $f'_+(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{h^2}{h} = 0$, $f'_-(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{h}{h} = 1$,

所以 $f'(0)$ 不存在. 故 $f'(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x < 0, \\ 2x, & x > 0. \end{cases}$

6. 求曲线 $y = \sin x$ 在点 $\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ 处的切线方程与法线方程.

解: $y' \Big|_{x=\frac{\pi}{6}} = \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 所以曲线 $y = \sin x$ 在点 $\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ 处的切线方程为

$$y - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right), \text{法线方程为 } y - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right).$$

7. 求曲线 $y = \sqrt{x^3}$ 与直线 $y = 3x + 2$ 平行的切线方程.

解: 设切点 (x_0, y_0) , 则由条件知 $y' \Big|_{x=x_0} = \frac{3}{2} x_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = 3$, 求得 $x_0 = 4$, 从而 $y_0 = 8$, 所以所求切线

方程为 $y - 8 = 3(x - 4)$, 即 $3x - y - 4 = 0$.

8. 选择适当的常数 a 与 b , 使得 $f(x) = \begin{cases} ax + b, & x < 1, \\ 2x^2, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$ 在点 $x = 1$ 处可导.

解: 若要使 $f(x)$ 在点 $x = 1$ 处可导, 则在点 $x = 1$ 处必连续, 所以有 $a + b = 2$, 即

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ax + 2 - a, & x < 1, \\ 2x^2, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

若要使 $f(x)$ 在点 $x = 1$ 处可导, 则 $f'_+(1) = f'_-(1)$, 又

$$\begin{aligned} f'_+(1) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{4h + 2h^2}{h} = 4, \\ f'_-(1) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{ah}{h} = a, \end{aligned}$$

所以 $a = 4, b = -2$.

9. 讨论函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x \arctan \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ 在点 $x = 0$ 处的连续性与可导性.

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 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \arctan \frac{1}{h}$ 不存在(因为左右极限不相等), 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处不可导.

10. 证明: 曲线 $y = \frac{1}{x}$ 上任一点的切线与两坐标轴所围成的三角形面积为常数.

证: 设切点 $(x_0, \frac{1}{x_0})$, 则切线方程为 $y - \frac{1}{x_0} = -\frac{1}{x_0^2}(x - x_0)$, 即 $y = -\frac{1}{x_0^2}x + \frac{2}{x_0}$. 切线与两坐

标轴的交点分别为 $(2x_0, 0), (0, \frac{2}{x_0})$. 所以切线与两坐标轴所围成的三角形面积为 2 (常数).

(B)

1. 设 $f(x)$ 在点 $x=0$ 处连续, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = a$, 证明: $f(x)$ 在点 $x=0$ 处可导, 并求 $f'(0)$.

证: 由 $f(x)$ 在点 $x=0$ 处连续, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = a$ 可知

$$f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x = 0,$$

所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = a$, 即 $f(x)$ 在点 $x=0$ 处可导, 且 $f'(0) = a$.

2. 设曲线 $y = f(x)$ 与 $y = e^x - 1$ 在原点相切, 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n f(\frac{1}{2n})$.

解: 因为 $y = e^x - 1$ 在原点处的切线斜率为 1 , 由曲线 $y = f(x)$ 与 $y = e^x - 1$ 在原点相切可知

$$f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1, \text{ 所以 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n f\left(\frac{1}{2n}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f\left(\frac{1}{2n}\right) - f(0)}{\frac{1}{2n} - 0} = \frac{1}{2} f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

3. 设 $f(x) = |x - a| \varphi(x)$, 其中 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $x = a$ 处连续, 证明: $f(x)$ 在点 $x = a$ 处可导的充要条件是 $\varphi(a) = 0$.

证: 由 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $x = a$ 处连续可知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} \varphi(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \varphi(x) = \varphi(a)$, 又

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{|x - a| \varphi(x)}{x - a} = \varphi(a),$$

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

所以 $f(x)$ 在点 $x = a$ 处可导 $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} \Leftrightarrow \varphi(a) = 0$.

4. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上有定义, 在 $x=0$ 处可导, 且 $f(0)=0, f'(0)=1$, 又对任意的实数 x, y , 有 $f(x+y)=f(x)\varphi(y)+f(y)\varphi(x)$, 其中 $\varphi(0)=1, \varphi'(0)=0$, 证明: $f(x)$ 可导, 且 $f'(x)=\varphi(x)$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{证: 由已知得 } f'(x) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x)-f(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)\varphi(\Delta x)+f(\Delta x)\varphi(x)-f(x)}{\Delta x} \\ &= f(x) \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(\Delta x)-1}{\Delta x} + \varphi(x) \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} \\ &= f(x) \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(\Delta x)-\varphi(0)}{\Delta x} + \varphi(x) \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x)-f(0)}{\Delta x} \\ &= f(x)\varphi'(0) + \varphi(x)f'(0) = \varphi(x).\end{aligned}$$

5. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上可导, 证明: (1) 若 $f(x)$ 是奇函数, 则 $f'(x)$ 是偶函数; (2) 若 $f(x)$ 是偶函数, 则 $f'(x)$ 是奇函数.

证: (1) 若 $f(x)$ 是奇函数, 则

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

所以 $f'(x)$ 是偶函数.

(2) 若 $f(x)$ 是偶函数, 则

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

所以 $f'(x)$ 是奇函数.

习 题 2.2 微分的概念

(A)

1. 设函数 $y=f(x)$ 的图形如图 2.6 所示, 试在图 2.6(a)、(b)、(c)、(d) 中分别标出点 x_0 处的 Δy 、 dy 及 $\Delta y-dy$, 并说明其符号.

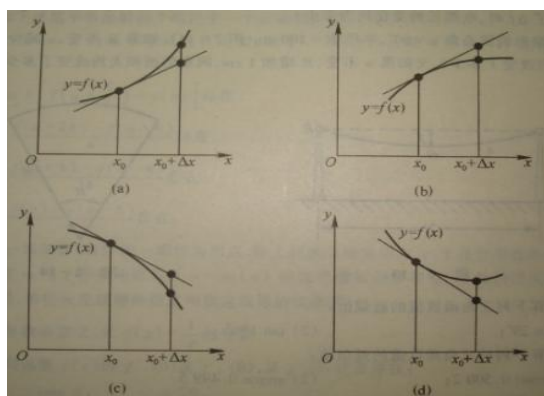


图 2-6

解：如图

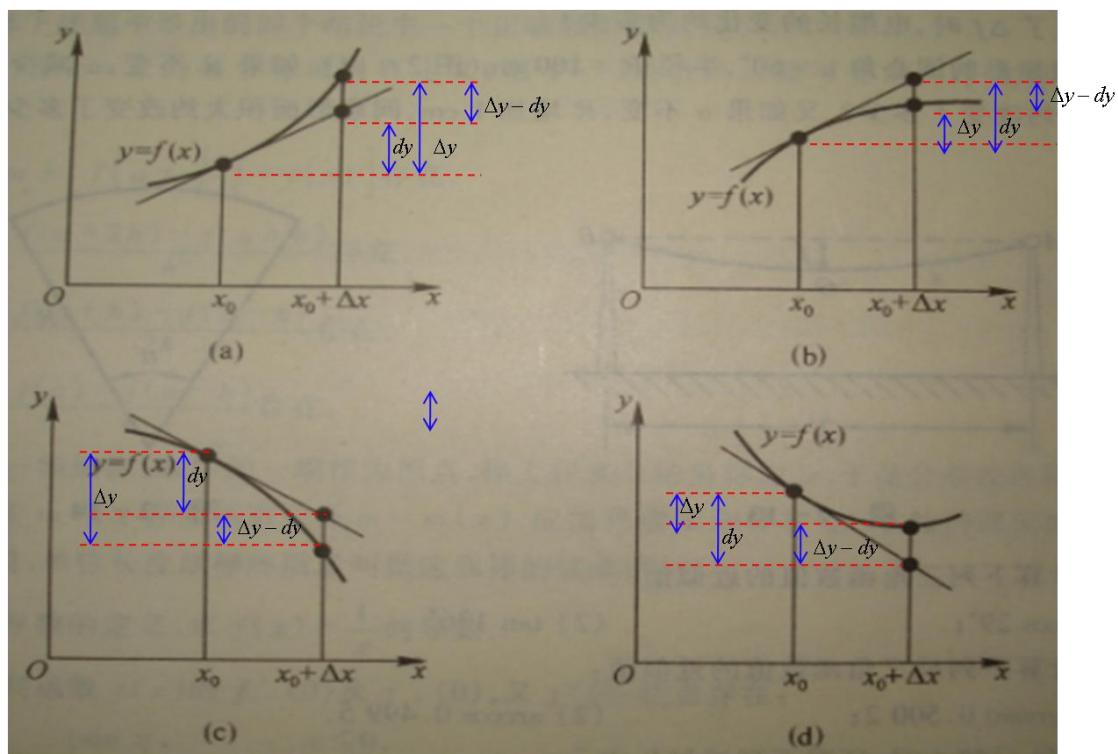


图2.6

(a) $\Delta y > 0, dy > 0, \Delta y - dy > 0$; (b) $\Delta y > 0, dy > 0, \Delta y - dy < 0$;

(c) $\Delta y < 0, dy < 0, \Delta y - dy < 0$; (d) $\Delta y < 0, dy < 0, \Delta y - dy > 0$.

2. 已知 $y = \frac{1}{x}$, 计算在 $x = 2$ 处, 当 Δx 分别等于 1, 0.1, 0.01 时的 Δy 和 dy .

解：因为 $\Delta y = \frac{1}{x + \Delta x} - \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{\Delta x}{x(x + \Delta x)}$, $dy = y' \Delta x = -\frac{1}{x^2} \Delta x$,

所以 $\Delta y \Big|_{\substack{x=2 \\ \Delta x=1}} = -\frac{1}{6} \approx -0.1667$, $dy \Big|_{\substack{x=2 \\ \Delta x=1}} = -\frac{1}{4} = -0.2500$,

$$\Delta y \Big|_{\substack{x=2 \\ \Delta x=0.1}} = -\frac{1}{42} \approx -0.0238, dy \Big|_{\substack{x=2 \\ \Delta x=1}} = -\frac{1}{40} = -0.0250,$$

$$\Delta y \Big|_{\substack{x=2 \\ \Delta x=0.01}} = -\frac{1}{402} \approx -0.0025, dy \Big|_{\substack{x=2 \\ \Delta x=1}} = -\frac{1}{400} = -0.0025.$$

3. 设函数 $f(x)$ 可导, 且 $f'(x) \neq 0$, 证明: 当 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\Delta y = f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)$ 与 dy 是等价无穷小.

$$\text{证: } \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{dy} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{f'(x)\Delta x} = \frac{1}{f'(x)} \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \frac{1}{f'(x)} f'(x) = 1,$$

所以当 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\Delta y = f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)$ 与 dy 是等价无穷小.

习 题 2.3 导数与微分的运算

(A)

1. 求下列函数的导数:

$$(1) y = x^3 + 2\sqrt{x} + \log_2 x - \frac{2}{x}; \quad (2) y = 3^x + 5 \tan x - \csc x;$$

$$(3) y = \sin x \cdot \cos x; \quad (4) y = e^x \tan x; \quad (5) y = \frac{x-1}{x+1};$$

$$(6) y = \frac{\ln x}{x}; \quad (7) y = \frac{1 + \sin t}{1 + \cos t}; \quad (8) y = \frac{\sec x}{1 + \tan x}.$$

$$\text{解: } (1) y' = 3x^2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{x \ln 2} + \frac{2}{x^2}; \quad (2) y' = 3^x \ln 3 + 5 \sec^2 x + \csc x \cot x;$$

$$(3) y' = \cos x \cos x - \sin x \sin x = \cos 2x; \quad (4) y' = e^x \tan x + e^x \sec^2 x = e^x (\tan x + \sec^2 x);$$

$$(5) y' = \left(1 - \frac{2}{x+1}\right)' = \frac{2}{(x+1)^2}; \quad (6) y' = \frac{\frac{1}{x}x - \ln x}{x^2} = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2};$$

$$(7) y' = \frac{\cos t(1 + \cos t) + \sin t(1 + \sin t)}{(1 + \cos t)^2} = \frac{\cos t + \sin t + 1}{(1 + \cos t)^2};$$

$$(8) y' = \frac{\sec x \tan x(1 + \tan x) - \sec x \sec^2 x}{(1 + \tan x)^2} = \frac{\sec x \tan x - \sec x}{(1 + \tan x)^2}.$$

2.求下列函数的导数:

$$(1) y = \frac{1}{(2x+1)^3}; \quad (2) y = \tan(1-3x); \quad (3) y = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}; \quad (4) y = \ln(1+x^2);$$

$$(5) y = \cos^2 3x; \quad (6) y = e^{-x^2}; \quad (7) y = \sec 2^x; \quad (8) y = \arctan e^{-x};$$

$$(9) y = \ln \sin x; \quad (10) y = \ln \ln \ln x; \quad (11) y = \left(\arcsin \frac{x}{2}\right)^2; \quad (12) y = \frac{\arcsin x}{\arccos x}.$$

解: (1) $y' = -6(2x+1)^{-4};$ (2) $y' = -3\sec^2(1-3x);$

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

$$(5) y' = 2\cos 3x \cdot (-\sin 3x) \cdot 3 = -3\sin 6x; \quad (6) y' = -2xe^{-x^2};$$

$$(7) y' = \sec 2^x \tan 2^x \cdot 2^x \ln 2; \quad (8) y' = \frac{1}{1+e^{-2x}} \cdot e^{-x} \cdot (-1) = -\frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^{-2x}};$$

$$(9) y' = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \cot x; \quad (10) y' = \frac{1}{\ln x \ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x \ln x \cdot \ln x \ln x};$$

$$(11) y' = 2\arcsin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{4}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \arcsin \frac{x}{2};$$

$$(12) y' = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \arccos x + \arcsin x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{(\arccos x)^2} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{1-x^2} (\arccos x)^2}.$$

3.求下列函数的导数:

$$(1) y = e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \cos 3x; \quad (2) y = \sqrt{1+\ln^2 x}; \quad (3) y = \ln(\sec x + \tan x);$$

$$(4) y = \ln(\csc x - \cot x); \quad (5) y = \arctan \frac{1}{x}; \quad (6) y = \arccos x^2;$$

$$(7) y = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}); \quad (8) y = \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}; \quad (9) y = \arctan \frac{x+1}{x-1};$$

$$(10) y = x \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + \sqrt{4-x^2}.$$

解: (1) $y' = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \cos 3x + e^{-\frac{x}{2}}(-\sin 3x) \cdot 3 = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{x}{2}}(\cos 3x + 6\sin 3x);$

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

$$(3) y' = \frac{1}{\sec x + \tan x} \cdot (\sec x \tan x + \sec^2 x) = \sec x;$$

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

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

$$(6) y' = -\frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}};$$

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

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

$$(9) y' = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{x-1-(x+1)}{(x-1)^2} = -\frac{1}{1+x^2};$$

$$(10) y' = \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{2\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{4}}} + \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{2}.$$

4. 设 $f(x)$ 可导, 求下列函数的导数 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

$$(1) y = \sin f(x^2); \quad (2) y = f(\sin^2 x) + f(\cos^2 x).$$

$$\text{解: (1) } y' = \cos f(x^2) \cdot f'(x^2) \cdot 2x = 2xf'(x^2) \cos f(x^2);$$

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

5. 将适当的函数填入下列括号内, 使等式成立:

$$(1) d(\quad) = 3dx; \quad (2) d(\quad) = xdx; \quad (3) d(\quad) = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}}; \quad (4) d(\quad) = \sin \omega x dx;$$

$$(5) d(\quad) = \frac{dx}{2x+1}; \quad (6) d(\quad) = e^{-x} dx; \quad (7) d(\quad) = \sec^2 5x dx; \quad (8) d(\quad) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx.$$

解: (1) 因为 $(3x+C)' = 3$, 所以括号内填 $3x+C$;

(2) 因为 $\left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C\right)' = x$, 所以括号内填 $\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$;

(3) 因为 $\left(2\sqrt{x} + C\right)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$, 所以括号内填 $2\sqrt{x} + C$;

(4) 因为 $\left(-\frac{1}{\omega}\cos \omega x + C\right)' = \sin \omega x$, 所以括号内填 $-\frac{1}{\omega}\cos \omega x + C$;

(5) 因为 $\left(\frac{1}{2}\ln|2x+1| + C\right)' = \frac{1}{2x+1}$, 所以括号内填 $\frac{1}{2}\ln|2x+1| + C$;

(6) 因为 $(-e^{-x} + C)' = e^x$, 所以括号内填 $-e^{-x} + C$;

(7) 因为 $\left(\frac{1}{5}\tan 5x + C\right)' = \sec^2 5x$, 所以括号内填 $\frac{1}{5}\tan 5x + C$;

(8) 因为 $\left(\arcsin \frac{x}{2} + C\right)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$, 所以括号内填 $\arcsin \frac{x}{2} + C$.

6. 求下列函数的微分:

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

(5) $y = \ln \sqrt{1-x^3}$; (6) $y = \tan^2(1+2x^2)$; (7) $y = \arcsin(1-x)$; (8) $y = \arctan \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}$.

解: (1) $dy = dx^2 + d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + d(-3\sqrt{x}) = 2xdx - \frac{1}{x^2}dx - \frac{3}{2\sqrt{x}}dx = \left(2x - \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{3}{2\sqrt{x}}\right)dx$;

(2) $dy = -3(2x+1)^{-4}d(2x+1) = -6(2x+1)^{-4}dx$;

(3) $dy = 3(\sin x + \cos x)^2 d(\sin x + \cos x) = 3(\sin x + \cos x)^2 (\cos x - \sin x)dx$;

(4) $dy = \cos(3-x)de^{-x} + e^{-x}d[\cos(3-x)] = -\cos(3-x)e^{-x}dx + \sin(3-x)e^{-x}dx$
 $= e^{-x}[\sin(3-x) - \cos(3-x)]dx$;

(5) $dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^3}}d\sqrt{1-x^3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^3}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x^3}}d(1-x^3) = -\frac{3x^2}{2(1-x^3)}dx$;

(6) $dy = 2\tan(1+2x^2)d\tan(1+2x^2) = 2\tan(1+2x^2)\sec^2(1+2x^2)d(1+2x^2)$
 $= 8x\tan(1+2x^2)\sec^2(1+2x^2)dx$;

$$(7) dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(1-x)^2}} d(1-x) = -\frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x-x^2}};$$

$$(8) dy = \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}\right)^2} d\left(\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}\right) = \frac{(1+x^2)^2}{(1+x^2)^2 + (1-x^2)^2} \frac{-2x(1+x^2) - 2x(1-x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2} dx \\ = \frac{-2x}{1+x^4} dx.$$

(B)

$$1. \text{ 设 } y = \arctan e^x - \ln \sqrt{\frac{e^{2x}}{e^{2x}+1}}, \text{ 求 } \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=1}.$$

解: 化简函数 $y = \arctan e^x - \frac{1}{2} [2x - \ln(e^{2x}+1)]$, 则

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}} - \frac{1}{2} \left[2 - \frac{2e^{2x}}{e^{2x}+1} \right] = \frac{e^x-1}{1+e^{2x}}, \quad \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=1} = \frac{e-1}{1+e^2}.$$

$$2. \text{ 设 } y = 3^{|x-2|}, \text{ 求 } \frac{dy}{dx}.$$

解: 首先 $y = \begin{cases} 3^{x-2}, & x \geq 2 \\ 3^{2-x}, & x < 2 \end{cases} \triangleq f(x)$, 则

$$f'_+(2) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{3^{2+\Delta x-2} - 1}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{3^{\Delta x} - 1}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\Delta x \ln 3}{\Delta x} = \ln 3, \\ f'_-(2) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{3^{2-(2+\Delta x)} - 1}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{3^{-\Delta x} - 1}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\Delta x \ln 3}{\Delta x} = -\ln 3,$$

所以 $f'(2)$ 不存在, 故 $y' = f'(x) = \begin{cases} 3^{x-2} \ln 3, & x > 2 \\ -3^{2-x} \ln 3, & x < 2 \end{cases}$.

3. 已知 $g(x)$ 可导, $h(x) = e^{1+g(x)}$, $h'(1) = 1$, $g'(1) = 2$, 则 $g(1)$ 等于多少?

解: $h'(x) = e^{1+g(x)} g'(x)$, $h'(1) = e^{1+g(1)} g'(1)$, 代入 $h'(1) = 1$, $g'(1) = 2$, 得 $g(1) = -1 - \ln 2$.

4. 设 $f(x) + 2f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{3}{x}$, 求 $f'(x)$.

解: 由 $f(x) + 2f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{3}{x}$ 得 $f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + 2f(x) = 3x$, 则

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

消去 $f'\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$ 得 $f'(x) = 2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$.

5. 设 $f(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x(1 + \frac{1}{t})^{2tx}$, 求 $f'(x)$.

解: $f(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x\left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^{2tx} = x \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^t\right]^{2x} = xe^{2x}$, $f'(x) = e^{2x} + 2xe^{2x} = e^{2x}(2x+1)$.

6. 设 $y = f(\ln x)e^{f(x)}$, 其中 f 可微, 求 dy .

解: $y' = \frac{1}{x}f'(\ln x)e^{f(x)} + f(\ln x)e^{f(x)}f'(x)$, $dy = e^{f(x)}\left[\frac{1}{x}f'(\ln x) + f(\ln x)f'(x)\right]dx$.

习 题 2.4 高阶导数

(A)

1. 求下列函数的二阶导数:

$$(1) y = x \sin x; \quad (2) y = \sin x^2; \quad (3) y = \frac{1}{x-1}; \quad (4) y = e^{\sin x};$$

$$(5) y = e^x \sin x; \quad (6) y = \tan x; \quad (7) y = xe^{x^2}; \quad (8) y = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2});$$

$$(9) y = \ln(1+x^2); \quad (10) y = (1+x^2) \arctan x.$$

解: (1) $y' = \sin x + x \cos x$, $y'' = \cos x + \cos x - x \sin x = 2 \cos x - x \sin x$;

$$(2) y' = 2x \cos x^2, y'' = 2 \cos x^2 - 4x^2 \sin x^2;$$

$$(3) y' = -\frac{1}{(x-1)^2} = -(x-1)^{-2}, y'' = 2(x-1)^{-3};$$

$$(4) y' = \cos x e^{\sin x}, y'' = -\sin x e^{\sin x} + \cos^2 x e^{\sin x} = e^{\sin x}(\cos^2 x - \sin x);$$

$$(5) y' = e^x(\sin x + \cos x), y'' = e^x(\sin x + \cos x) + e^x(\cos x - \sin x) = 2e^x \cos x;$$

$$(6) y' = \sec^2 x, y'' = 2 \sec x \cdot \sec x \tan x = 2 \sec^2 x \tan x;$$

$$(7) y' = e^{x^2} + xe^{x^2} \cdot 2x = e^{x^2}(1+2x^2), y'' = 2xe^{x^2}(1+2x^2) + e^{x^2} \cdot 4x = 2xe^{x^2}(3+2x^2);$$

$$(8) y' = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = (1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}},$$

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

$$(9) y' = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}, y'' = \frac{2(1+x^2) - 2x \cdot 2x}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{2(1-x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2};$$

$$(10) y' = 2x \arctan x + (1+x^2) \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} = 2x \arctan x + 1, y'' = 2 \arctan x + \frac{2x}{1+x^2}.$$

2. 设 $f''(x)$ 存在, 求下列函数的二阶导数 $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$:

$$(1) y = f(2^x); \quad (2) y = \ln f(x).$$

解: (1) $y' = f'(2^x) \cdot 2^x \ln 2$,

$$y'' = (2^x \ln 2)^2 f''(2^x) + f'(2^x) 2^x (\ln 2)^2 = 2^x (\ln 2)^2 [2^x f''(2^x) + f'(2^x)];$$

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

3. 求下列函数的 n 阶导数:

$$(1) y = a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + a_2 x^{n-2} + \cdots + a_n; \quad (2) y = x \ln x;$$

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

解: (1) $y' = na_0 x^{n-1} + (n-1)a_1 x^{n-2} + (n-2)a_2 x^{n-3} + \cdots + a_{n-1}$,

$$y'' = n(n-1)a_0 x^{n-2} + (n-1)(n-2)a_1 x^{n-3} + (n-2)(n-3)a_2 x^{n-4} + \cdots + 2a_{n-2},$$

.....

$$y'' = a_0 n!.$$

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

$$y^{(n)} = (x^{-1})^{(n-2)} = (-1)(-2) \cdots (2-n)x^{1-n} = (-1)^n (n-2)! x^{1-n} (n \geq 2).$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} y^{(n)} &= (y')^{(n-1)} = (-1)(-2) \cdots (-n+1)(x+1)^{-n} + (-1)(-2) \cdots (-n+1)(x+2)^{-n} \\ &= (-1)^{n-1} (n-1)! [(x+1)^{-n} + (x+2)^{-n}]. \end{aligned}$$

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

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

(B)

1. 设 $f''(x)$ 存在, 求下列函数的二阶导数 $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$:

$$(1) y = f(x^2); \quad (2) y = f(\ln x).$$

解: (1) $y' = 2xf'(x^2)$, $y'' = 2f'(x^2) + 4x^2 f''(x^2)$;

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

2. 求下列函数的 n 阶导数:

$$(1) y = \frac{x}{1+x}; \quad (2) y = \sin^4 x + \cos^4 x.$$

解: (1) $y = 1 - \frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - (1+x)^{-1}$,

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

$$(2) y' = 4\sin^3 x \cos x - 4\cos^3 x \sin x = 4\sin x \cos x (\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x) = -\sin 4x$$

$$y^{(n)} = (y')^{(n-1)} = (-\sin 4x)^{(n-1)} = -n! 4^{n-1} \left[\sin 4x + \frac{(n-1)x}{2} \right] = n! 4^n \left(\cos \frac{n\pi}{2} \right).$$

习 题 2.5 隐函数与参数方程所表示的函数的导数

(A)

1. 求下列方程所确定的隐函数的导数 $\frac{dy}{dx}$:

$$(1) x^2 + y^2 = e^{xy}; \quad (2) y = \sin(x+y); \quad (3) e^{x+y} + \sin(xy) = 0; \quad (4) y = 1 - xe^y.$$

解: (1) 方程两边对 x 求导得 $2x + 2yy' = e^{xy}(y + xy')$, 所以 $y' = \frac{2x - ye^{xy}}{xe^{xy} - 2y}$.

(2) 方程两边对 x 求导得 $y' = [\cos(x+y)](1+y')$, 所以 $y' = \frac{\cos(x+y)}{1 - \cos(x+y)}$.

(3)方程两边对 x 求导得 $e^{x+y}(1+y') + [\cos(xy)](y+xy') = 0$, 所以 $y' = -\frac{e^{x+y} + y \cos(xy)}{e^{x+y} + x \cos(xy)}$

(4)方程两边对 x 求导得 $y' = -e^y - xe^y y'$, 所以 $y' = -\frac{e^y}{1+xe^y}$.

2. 设函数 $y = f(x)$ 由方程 $e^y + xy = e$ 所确定, 求曲线 $y = f(x)$ 在点 $(0, 1)$ 处的切线方程和法线方程.

解: 方程两边对 x 求导得 $e^y y' + y + xy' = 0$, 所以 $y' = -\frac{y}{x+e^y}$, $y' \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=1}} = -\frac{1}{e}$, 所以

切线方程为 $y-1 = -\frac{1}{e}x$, 即 $x+ey-e=0$; 法线方程为 $y-1 = ex$, 即 $ex-y+1=0$.

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

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

解: (1) 方程两边对 x 求导得 $2x - 2yy' = 0$, 则 $y' = \frac{x}{y}$, 所以

$$y'' = \frac{y - xy'}{y^2} = \frac{y - x \frac{x}{y}}{y^2} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{y^3} = -\frac{1}{y^3}.$$

(2) 方程两边对 x 求导得 $y' = \frac{1+y'}{x+y}$, 则 $y' = \frac{1}{x+y-1}$, 所以

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

4. 用对数求导法求下列函数的导数 $\frac{dy}{dx}$:

(1) $y = (\sin x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$; (2) $y = \left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right)^x$; (3) $y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{x-4}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}}$; (4) $y = \sqrt{xe^x \sqrt{1+\sin x}}$.

解: (1) 原方程两边取自然对数得 $\ln y = \frac{1}{x} \ln \sin x$, 方程两边对 x 求导得

$$\frac{y'}{y} = \frac{\frac{x \cos x}{\sin x} - \ln \sin x}{x^2} = \frac{x \cos x - \sin x \ln \sin x}{x^2 \sin x},$$

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

(2)原方程两边取自然对数得 $\ln y = x[\ln x - \ln(x+1)]$, 方程两边对 x 求导得

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

所以 $y' = \left(\frac{x}{x+1} \right)^x \left(\ln \frac{x}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x+1} \right)$.

(3)原方程两边取自然对数得 $\ln y = \frac{1}{3} \ln(x-4) - \frac{1}{9} \ln(x^2+1)$, 方程两边对 x 求导得

$$\frac{y'}{y} = \frac{1}{3(x-4)} - \frac{2x}{9(x^2+1)},$$

所以 $y' = \left[\frac{1}{3(x-4)} - \frac{2x}{9(x^2+1)} \right] \sqrt[3]{\frac{x-4}{x^2+1}}$.

(4)原方程两边取自然对数得 $\ln y = \frac{1}{2} (\ln x + x) + \frac{1}{4} \ln(1 + \sin x)$, 方程两边对 x 求导得

$$\frac{y'}{y} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x} + 1 \right) + \frac{\cos x}{4(1 + \sin x)} = \frac{1+x}{2x} + \frac{\cos x}{4(1 + \sin x)},$$

所以 $y' = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1+x}{x} + \frac{\cos x}{2(1 + \sin x)} \right] \sqrt{x e^x \sqrt{1 + \sin x}}$.

5.求下列参数方程所确定的函数的导数 $\frac{dy}{dx}$:

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

解: (1) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(a \sin^3 t)'}{(a \cos^3 t)'} = \frac{3a \sin^2 t \cos t}{-3a \cos^2 t \sin t} = -\tan t$;

$$(2) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{[a(1 - \cos t)]'}{[a(t - \sin t)]'} = \frac{a \sin t}{a(1 - \cos t)} = \frac{\sin t}{1 - \cos t}.$$

6.求曲线在 $\begin{cases} x = e^t \sin t, \\ y = e^t \cos t \end{cases}$ 当参数 $t = 0$ 时所对应点处的切线方程和法线方程.

解: 因为 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(e^t \cos t)'}{(e^t \sin t)'} = \frac{\cos t - \sin t}{\cos t + \sin t}$, $\frac{dy}{dx}\bigg|_{t=0} = 1$, 参数 $t=0$ 时所对应点为 $(0,1)$,

所以切线方程为 $y-1=x$, 即 $x-y+1=0$; 法线方程为 $y-1=-x$, 即 $x+y-1=0$.

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

$$(1) \begin{cases} x = 1-t^2, \\ y = t-t^3; \end{cases} \quad (2) \begin{cases} x = \ln(1+t^2), \\ y = t - \arctan t. \end{cases}$$

解: (1)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(t-t^3)'}{(1-t^2)'} = -\frac{1-3t^2}{2t},$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}{dt} \bigg/ \frac{dx}{dt} = \left(-\frac{1-3t^2}{2t}\right)' \bigg/ (1-t^2)' = -\frac{-12t^2 - 2(1-3t^2)}{4t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{-2t} = -\frac{1+3t^2}{4t^3}.$$

$$(2) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(t - \arctan t)'}{[\ln(1+t^2)]'} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = \frac{t}{2}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)'}{[\ln(1+t^2)]'} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = \frac{1+t^2}{4t}.$$

8. 一气球在离观察者 500 米处的地点铅直上升, 当气球高度为 500 米时, 其速率为 140 米/分.

求此时观察者视线的仰角增加的速率.

解: 设气球上升 t 秒后高度为 x 米, 观察者视线仰角为 θ 弧度. 由题意有 $\tan \theta = \frac{x}{500}$, 方程两

边对 t 求导得

$$\sec^2 \theta \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{1}{500} \frac{dx}{dt}.$$

已知气球高度为 500 米时, 观察者视线仰角 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$, 又 $\frac{dx}{dt} = 140$ 米/分, 代入方程解得

$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{7}{500} = 0.14 \text{ 弧度/分}.$$

(B)

1. 求由方程 $y^x = x^y$ 所确定的隐函数的导数 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

解: 原方程两边去自然对数得 $x \ln y = y \ln x$, 方程两边对 x 求导得 $\ln y + \frac{xy'}{y} = y' \ln x + \frac{y}{x}$,

$$\text{所以 } y' = \frac{\ln y - \frac{y}{x}}{\ln x - \frac{x}{y}} = \frac{y(x \ln y - y)}{x(y \ln x - x)}.$$

2. 设 $y = f(x+y)$, 其中 f 二阶可导, 且 $f' \neq 1$, 求 $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$.

解: 方程两边对 x 求导得 $y' = (1+y')f'(x+y)$, 所以 $y' = \frac{f'(x+y)}{1-f'(x+y)}$,

$$\begin{aligned} y'' &= \frac{(1+y')f''(x+y)[1-f'(x+y)] + f'(x+y)(1+y')f''(x+y)}{[1-f'(x+y)]^2} \\ &= \frac{(1+y')f''(x+y)}{[1-f'(x+y)]^2} = \frac{\left[1 + \frac{f'(x+y)}{1-f'(x+y)}\right]f''(x+y)}{[1-f'(x+y)]^2} = \frac{f''(x+y)}{[1-f'(x+y)]^3}. \end{aligned}$$

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

$$(1) \begin{cases} x = \ln \sqrt{1+t^2}, \\ y = \arctan t; \end{cases} \quad (2) \begin{cases} x = f'(t), \\ y = tf'(t) - f(t), \end{cases} \quad \text{其中 } f''(t) \text{ 存在且不为零.}$$

$$\text{解: (1) } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(\arctan t)'}{(\ln \sqrt{1+t^2})'} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{t}{1+t^2}} = \frac{1}{t}, \quad \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = -\frac{1}{t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{t}{1+t^2}} = -\frac{1+t^2}{t^3}.$$

$$(2) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{[tf'(t) - f(t)]'}{[f'(t)]'} = \frac{1}{f''(t)} = t, \quad \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{f''(t)} = \frac{1}{f''(t)}.$$

4. 证明星形线 $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$ ($a > 0$) 上任一点的切线介于两坐标轴间的线段的长为常数.

证: 方程两边对 x 求导得 $\frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{2}{3}y^{-\frac{1}{3}}y' = 0$, 所以 $y' = -\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$. 取星形线上任一切点坐标

为 (x_0, y_0) , 则 $x_0^{\frac{2}{3}} + y_0^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$, 且在此点处的切线方程为

$$y - y_0 = -\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}(x - x_0).$$

切线与两坐标轴的交点分别为 $\left(0, a^{\frac{2}{3}}y_0^{\frac{1}{3}}\right), \left(a^{\frac{2}{3}}x_0^{\frac{1}{3}}, 0\right)$, 所以切线介于两坐标轴间的部分线段的

$$\text{长为} \sqrt{\left(a^{\frac{2}{3}}y_0^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^2 + \left(a^{\frac{2}{3}}x_0^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^2} = \sqrt{a^{\frac{4}{3}}a^{\frac{2}{3}}} = a \text{ (常数)}.$$

习 题 2.6 近似计算与误差估计

1. 有一批半径为1厘米的球,为了提高球面的光洁度,要镀上一层厚度为0.01厘米的铜. 估计每只球约需用铜多少克(铜的密度为 $8.9\text{g}/\text{cm}^3$)?

$$\text{解: } 8.9 \times \left[\frac{4\pi}{3} \times (1+0.01)^3 - \frac{4\pi}{3} \times 1^3 \right] = 8.9 \times \frac{4\pi}{3} \times 0.030301 \approx 8.9 \times 0.13 \approx 1.16 \text{ (克)}.$$

2. 单摆的周期与摆长有如下关系: $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$. 设有一周期为1秒的单摆,在冬季,它的摆长缩

短了0.01厘米,试问该单摆每天约快多少?

解: 由 $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$, $T=1$ 可得 $l = \frac{g}{4\pi^2}$; 又每天摆动次数 $3600 \times 24 = 86400$, 所以每天约快:

$$\Delta t = 86400 - 86400 \times 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{\frac{g}{4\pi^2} - 0.0001}{g}} = 86400 - 86400 \times \sqrt{1 - \frac{0.0004\pi^2}{g}}.$$

若 $\pi \approx 3.14$, $g = 9.8$, 则 $\Delta t = 17.3868$ 秒,

若 $\pi \approx 3.1415926$, $g = 9.8$, 则 $\Delta t = 17.4045$ 秒.

3. 计算下列各式的近似值:

$$(1) \sin 29^\circ; \quad (2) \tan 136^\circ; \quad (3) \arcsin 0.4983;$$

$$(4) \arctan 1.02; \quad (5) \sqrt[3]{1.02}; \quad (6) \sqrt[7]{130}.$$

解: 根据 $f(x) \approx f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$

$$(1) \sin 29^\circ = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{180}\right) \approx \sin \frac{\pi}{6} + \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{180}\right) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{180}\right) \approx 0.4849;$$

$$(2) \tan 136^\circ = \tan\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{180}\right) \approx \tan \frac{3\pi}{4} + \left(\sec^2 \frac{3\pi}{4}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{180}\right) = -1 + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{180}\right) \approx -0.9651;$$

$$(3) \arcsin 0.4983 = \arcsin(0.5 - 0.0017) \approx \arcsin 0.5 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-0.5^2}} \cdot (-0.0017);$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot (-0.0017) \approx 0.5216;$$

$$(4) \arctan 1.02 = \arctan(1 + 0.02) \approx \arctan 1 + \frac{1}{1+1^2} \cdot (0.02) = \frac{\pi}{4} + 0.01 \approx 0.7954;$$

$$(5) \sqrt[3]{1.02} = \sqrt[3]{1+0.02} \approx \sqrt[3]{1} + \frac{1}{3}(1+0)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (0.02) = 1 + \frac{0.02}{3} \approx 1.0067;$$

$$(6) \sqrt[7]{130} = 2\sqrt[7]{1+\frac{1}{64}} \approx 2\left(\sqrt[7]{1} + \frac{1}{7} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{64}\right)^{\frac{6}{7}}\right) = 2\left(1 + \frac{1}{7} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{64}\right)^{\frac{6}{7}}\right) \approx 2.0045.$$

4. 设 $y = \frac{x}{10-x}$, 若度量 x 的值为 0.2 ± 0.001 , 求计算 y 所产生的相对误差.

$$\text{解: 因为 } y|_{x=0.2} = \frac{0.2}{10-0.2} = \frac{1}{49},$$

$$\text{所以, 计算 } y \text{ 所产生的绝对误差: } \delta y = y'|_{x=0.2} \cdot \delta x = \frac{10}{(10-x)^2}|_{x=0.2} \cdot \delta x = \frac{10}{9.8^2} \cdot 0.001 = \frac{1}{98^2};$$

$$\text{计算 } y \text{ 所产生的相对误差: } \frac{\delta y}{|y|_{x=0.2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{98^2}}{\frac{1}{49}} = \frac{1}{196} = 0.0051 = 0.51\%.$$

5. 计算球体的体积, 要求精确度在 2% 以内. 问这时测量直径 D 的相对误差不能超过多少?

解: 设测量直径为 x , 则球体的体积为 $y = \frac{\pi}{6}x^3$, 设测量直径的相对误差为 δx , 则体积的

$$\text{绝对误差: } \delta y = y' \cdot \delta x = \frac{\pi x^2}{2} \cdot \delta x, \text{ 体积的相对误差: } \frac{\delta y}{|y|} = \frac{\frac{\pi x^2}{2} \cdot \delta x}{\frac{\pi x^3}{6}} = \frac{3 \cdot \delta x}{x},$$

$$\text{要使 } \frac{3 \cdot \delta x}{x} \leq 2\%, \text{ 必须 } \frac{\delta x}{x} \leq \frac{2}{3}\%, \text{ 即测量直径 } D \text{ 的相对误差不能超过 } \frac{2}{3}\%.$$

总习题二

(A)

1. 选择题

(1) 设 $f(x+1) = af(x)$, 且 $f'(0) = b$ (a, b 为非零常数), 则 $f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处().

(A) 不可导; (B)可导且 $f'(1)=a$; (C)可导且 $f'(1)=b$; (D)可导且 $f'(1)=ab$.

解: $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+\Delta x) - f(1)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{af(\Delta x) - af(0)}{\Delta x} = af'(0) = ab$, 所以选(D).

(2)设函数 $y = y(x)$ 由参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = t^2 + 2t, \\ y = \ln(1+t) \end{cases}$ 确定,则曲线 $y = y(x)$ 在 $x=3$ 处的法线与 x

轴交点的横坐标是().

(A) $\frac{1}{8} \ln 2 + 3$; (B) $-\frac{1}{8} \ln 2 + 3$; (C) $-8 \ln 2 + 3$; (D) $8 \ln 2 + 3$.

解: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{[\ln(1+t)]'}{(t^2 + 2t)'} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+t}}{2t+2} = \frac{1}{2(1+t)^2}$, 在 $x=3$ 时 $t=1$, $y = \ln 2$, $\frac{dy}{dx}\bigg|_{x=3} = \frac{1}{8}$.

在 $x=3$ 处的法线方程为: $y - \ln 2 = -8(x-3)$, 与 x 轴交点的横坐标是 $\frac{1}{8} \ln 2 + 3$, 所以选(A).

(3)设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续,且 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h^2)}{h} = 1$,则().

(A) $f(0)=0$ 且 $f'_-(0)$ 存在; (B) $f(0)=1$ 且 $f'_-(0)$ 存在;

(C) $f(0)=0$ 且 $f'_+(0)$ 存在; (D) $f(0)=1$ 且 $f'_+(0)$ 存在.

解:由 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h^2)}{h}$ 存在且 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续知 $f(0) = f(0^+) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(h^2) = 0$.所以

$f'_+(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x}$ (令 $h^2 = \Delta x$) $= \lim_{h^2 \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(h^2) - f(0)}{h^2}$, 所以选(C).

(4)设 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 处可导,且 $f'(x_0) = \frac{1}{2}$,当 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $dy\big|_{x=x_0}$ 是().

(A)与 Δx 等价的无穷小; (B)比 Δx 高阶的无穷小;

(C)与 Δx 同阶但不等价的无穷小; (D)比 Δx 低阶的无穷小.

解: $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{dy}{\Delta x}\bigg|_{x=x_0} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x_0)\Delta x}{\Delta x} = \frac{1}{2}$, 所以选(C).

(5)设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sqrt{x}}, & x > 0, \\ x^2 g(x), & x \leq 0, \end{cases}$ 其中 $g(x)$ 是有界函数,则 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处().

(A)极限不存在; (B)极限存在但不连续; (C)连续但不可导; (D)可导.

$$\text{解: } f'_+(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \cosh \sqrt{h}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \cosh \frac{3}{h^2}}{\frac{3}{h^2}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{h^2}}{\frac{3}{h^2}} = 0,$$

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2h g(h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} 2g(h) = 0 \quad (\text{所以选(D)}).$$

2. 填空题

(1) 设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1) - f(1-x)}{2x} = -1$, 则曲线 $y = f(x)$ 在点 $(1, f(1))$ 处的切线斜率为_____.

解: $f'(1) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+\Delta x) - f(1)}{\Delta x} = 2 \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1) - f[1 - (-\Delta x)]}{2(-\Delta x)} = -2$, 故切线斜率为 -2 .

(2) 已知 $f(x) = x(x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-n)$, 求 $f'(0) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解: 因为 $f(x) = x[(x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-n)]$, 所以

$$f'(x) = (x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-n) + x[(x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-n)]',$$

所以 $f'(0) = (-1)(-2)\cdots(-n) = (-1)^n n!$.

(3) 设 $f(x)$ 的各阶导数均存在, 且 $f'(x) = f^2(x)$, 则 $f^{(n)}(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解: $f''(x) = 2f(x)f'(x) = 2f^3(x)$, $f'''(x) = 3!f^2(x)f'(x) = 3!f^4(x)$, \cdots , 以此类推,

$$f^{(n)}(x) = n!f^{n+1}(x).$$

(4) 设函数 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 处可导, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{xf(x_0) - x_0f(x)}{x - x_0} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{xf(x_0) - x_0f(x)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{xf(x_0) - x_0f(x_0) + x_0f(x_0) - x_0f(x)}{x - x_0}$

$$= f(x_0) - x_0 \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = f(x_0) - x_0 f'(x_0), \text{ 故所求极限为 } f(x_0) - x_0 f'(x_0).$$

(5) 设 $f(x)$ 在点 $x = x_0$ 处连续, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{x - x_0} = 3$, 则 $f'(x_0) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解: 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{x - x_0}$ 存在且 $f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处连续知 $f(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = 0$, 所

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{x - x_0} = 3.$$

3. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + \ln(1+2x), & x \leq 0, \\ a + be^x, & x > 0. \end{cases}$ 确定 a 、 b 常数, 使 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导, 并求 $f'(0)$.

解: 要使 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导, 首先要 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, 即

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x), \text{ 且 } f'_+(0) = f'_-(0). \text{ 而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (a + be^x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} [1 + \ln(1+2x)], \text{ 且}$$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{a + be^x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{be^x - b}{x} = b;$$

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

所以 $a + b = 1$ 且 $b = 2$. 故 $a = -1, b = 2, f'(0) = 2$.

4. (1) 已知 $\frac{d}{dx} f\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = \frac{1}{x}$, 求 $f'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$. (2) 已知 $y = f\left(\frac{3x-2}{3x+2}\right)$, 且 $f'(x) = \arctan x^2$, 求 $\left.\frac{dy}{dx}\right|_{x=0}$.

(3) 已知 $(\sin x)^y = x^{\ln y}$, 求 dy . (4) 已知 $\begin{cases} x = t - \ln(1+t), \\ y = t^3 + t^2. \end{cases}$ 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$.

解: (1) 由已知得 $f'\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \cdot (-2x^{-3}) = \frac{1}{x}$, 即 $f'\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2$, 所以 $f'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = -1$.

(2) 由已知得 $\frac{dy}{dx} = f'\left(\frac{3x-2}{3x+2}\right) \cdot \frac{12}{(3x+2)^2}$, $\left.\frac{dy}{dx}\right|_{x=0} = f'(-1) \cdot 3 = 3 \arctan 1 = \frac{3\pi}{4}$.

(3) 两边取对数得 $y \ln \sin x = \ln y \ln x$, 方程两边求导得 $y' \ln \sin x + y \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{y'}{y} \ln x + \frac{\ln y}{x}$,

所以 $y' = \frac{y \ln y - xy^2 \cot x}{xy \ln \sin x - x \ln x}$, 故 $dy = \frac{y \ln y - xy^2 \cot x}{xy \ln \sin x - x \ln x} dx$.

(4) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(t^3 + t^2)'}{(t - \ln(1+t))'} = \frac{3t^2 + 2t}{1 - \frac{1}{1+t}} = (3t+2)(1+t) = 3t^2 + 5t + 2,$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{(3t^2 + 5t + 2)'}{(t - \ln(1+t))'} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{1+t}} = \frac{(6t+5)}{t} = \frac{(6t+5)(t+1)}{t}.$$

5. 求下列函数的 n 阶导数:

$$(1) y = \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x}; \quad (2) y = \frac{1-x}{1+x}.$$

$$\text{解: (1) } y = \ln(1-x) - \ln(1+x), y' = \frac{-1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1} = -(x-1)^{-1} - (x+1)^{-1},$$

$$y^{(n)} = (y')^{(n-1)} = -(-1)(-2)\cdots(-n+1)(x-1)^{-n} - (-1)(-2)\cdots(-n+1)(x+1)^{-n} \\ = (-1)^n(n-1)![(x-1)^{-n} + (x+1)^{-n}], \text{ 或 } (n-1)! \left[\frac{1}{(1-x)^n} - \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(x+1)^n} \right].$$

$$(2) y = \frac{2}{1+x} - 1 = 2(1+x)^{-1}, y^{(n)} = 2 \times (-1)(-2)\cdots(-n)(1+x)^{-1-n} = \frac{2 \cdot (-1)^n n!}{(1+x)^{1+n}}.$$

6. 证明可导的周期函数的导数仍是周期函数,且周期不变.

解: 设 $f(x)$ 可导, 周期为 T . 因为

$$f'(x+T) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+T+\Delta x) - f(x+T)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = f'(x),$$

所以 $f(x)$ 的导数仍是周期函数, 且周期仍然为 T .

7. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内有定义, 且满足 $f(x+y) = f(x)f(y)$, 又 $f(x) = 1+xg(x)$, 其中

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = 1$. 证明: $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内可导, 并求其导数.

$$\text{证: } f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)f(\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = f(x) \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x) - 1}{\Delta x} \\ = f(x) \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \Delta x g(\Delta x) - 1}{\Delta x} = f(x) \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} g(\Delta x) = f(x).$$

8. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内有定义, 在区间 $[0, 2]$ 上, $f(x) = x(x^2 - 4)$, 如果对于任意的 x 均有

$f(x) = kf(x+2)$, 其中 k 为常数. (1) 写出 $f(x)$ 在 $[-2, 0]$ 上的表达式; (2) 问 k 为何值时 $f(x)$

在 $x=0$ 处可导, 并求其导数.

$$\text{解: (1) 当 } x \in [-2, 0] \text{ 时, } f(x) = kf(x+2) = k(x+2)[(x+2)^2 - 4] = kx(x+2)(x+4);$$

$$(2) f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x(x^2 - 4)}{x} = -4,$$

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{kx(x+2)(x+4)}{x} = 8k,$$

要使 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导, 必须 $f'_+(0) = f'_-(0)$, 即 $k = -\frac{1}{2}$, 且 $f'(0) = -4$.

(B)

1. 设 $f(a) = 0, f'(a) = 1$, 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n f\left(a - \frac{1}{n}\right)$.

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

2. 设曲线 $f(x) = x^n$ 在点 $(1, 1)$ 处的切线与 x 轴的交点为 $(\xi_n, 0)$, 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(\xi_n)$.

解: 因为曲线 $f(x) = x^n$ 在点 $(1, 1)$ 处的切线斜率为 $f'(1) = nx^{n-1}|_{x=1} = n$,

所以切线方程为 $y - 1 = n(x - 1)$, 令 $y = 0$ 解得 $\xi_n = 1 - \frac{1}{n}$. 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(\xi_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e^{-1}$.

3. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处可导, 且 $f(0) = 0$, 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1 - \cos x)}{\sin x^2}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1 - \cos x)}{\sin x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1 - \cos x) - f(0)}{1 - \cos x} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x^2} \\ &= f'(0) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x^2} = f'(0) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} f'(0). \end{aligned}$$

4. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} g(x) \arctan \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0, \end{cases}$ 且 $g(0) = g'(0) = 0$, 证明: $f(x)$ 在点 $x = 0$ 处可导,

并求 $f'(0)$.

解: 因为 $g(0) = g'(0) = 0$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - g(0)}{x} = g'(0) = 0$, 又 $\arctan \frac{1}{x}, (x \neq 0)$ 是有界函数, 所以

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

即 $f(x)$ 在点 $x = 0$ 处可导, 且 $f'(0) = 0$.

5. 问 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{1 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ 在点 $x = 0$ 处是否可导?

解: 因为 $\frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x} = \frac{\frac{x}{1+e^{\frac{1}{x}}}}{x} = \frac{1}{1+e^{\frac{1}{x}}}$, 则

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

所以 $f(x)$ 点 $x=0$ 处不可导.

6. 已知 $f(x)$ 为奇函数, 且当 $x > 0$ 时, $f(x) = e^x - 1$, 求 $f'(x)$.

解: 当 $x < 0$ 时, $f(x) = -f(-x) = -(e^{-x} - 1) = 1 - e^{-x}$, 又 $f(0) = 0$, 则 $f'(x) = \begin{cases} e^x - 1, & x \geq 0, \\ 1 - e^{-x}, & x < 0 \end{cases}$

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

所以 $f'(0) = 1$, 故 $f'(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x}, & x < 0, \\ e^x, & x \geq 0. \end{cases}$

7. 设 $y = y(x)$ 由方程 $y = 1 + xe^{xy}$ 确定, 求 $y''(0)$.

解: 原方程两边分别对 x 求一阶导数、二阶导数得方程组

$$\begin{cases} y' = e^{xy} + xe^{xy}(y + xy') \\ y'' = e^{xy}(y + xy') + e^{xy}(y + xy') + xe^{xy}(y + xy')^2 + xe^{xy}(2y' + xy'') \end{cases}$$

因为当 $x=0$ 时 $y=1$, 代入方程组解得 $y'|_{x=0} = 1$, $y''|_{x=0} = 2$, 故 $y''(0) = 2$.

8. 已知对数螺线 $\rho = e^\theta$ 的参数方程为 $\begin{cases} x = e^\theta \cos \theta, \\ y = e^\theta \sin \theta, \end{cases}$ 求曲线在平面直角坐标系中的点

$(0, e^{\frac{\pi}{2}})$ 处的切线方程.

解: 因为 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(e^\theta \sin \theta)'}{(e^\theta \cos \theta)'} = \frac{e^\theta \sin \theta + e^\theta \cos \theta}{e^\theta \cos \theta - e^\theta \sin \theta} = \frac{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}{\cos \theta - \sin \theta}$, 又在平面直角坐标系中的

点 $(0, e^{\frac{\pi}{2}})$ 处 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}} = -1$. 故所求的切线方程为 $x + y = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$.

9. 设 $\begin{cases} x = 2t + |t|, \\ y = 5t^2 + 4t|t|, \end{cases}$ 求 $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=0}$.

解: 当 $t > 0$ 时, $x = 3t, y = 9t^2 \Rightarrow y = x^2$; 当 $t < 0$ 时, $x = t, y = t^2 \Rightarrow y = x^2$; 又当 $t = 0$ 时, $x = 0, y = 0$. 所以曲线为 $y = x^2$, 故 $\frac{dy}{dx}\big|_{x=0} = 0$.

10. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内有定义, 且对于任意的正数 x, y 有 $f(xy) = f(x) + f(y)$, 又 $f'(1) = a$. 证明: $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内可导, 并求其导数.

证: 由 $f(xy) = f(x) + f(y)$, 且令 $x = 1, y = 0$, 得 $f(1) = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } x > 0 \text{ 时, } \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f\left[x \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right)\right] - f(x)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f\left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) + f(x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \frac{1}{x} \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f\left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) - f(1)}{\frac{\Delta x}{x}} = \frac{1}{x} f'(1) = \frac{a}{x}, \end{aligned}$$

所以 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内可导, 且 $f'(x) = \frac{a}{x}$.